The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869. NUMBER 241.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—As travelling agent in a boot and shoe or grocery house, by a man of four years' experience ... Address E, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Danish coachman; understands the care of horses ... to work about the house. Address P E, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As stock clerk in a wholesale hat and cap or boot and shoe house, by a young man of experience in both ... sold good; and can give best of references. Address D S S, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In any capacity, by a young man who is a good penman and speaks the German, French and English languages. Address P S D, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young gentleman employed at present by one of the first firms in the city. Owing to a change in the same, he seeks a position in a reliable house in any honorable capacity. Would undertake travelling if desired. First-class city reference given. Address CHARLES B, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as salesman in a boot and shoe house, has a thorough knowledge of the business and has excellent recommendations. Please address LEWIS, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class carriage-painter. Address E, 189½ Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thorough business man as traveller or salesman in a reputable wholesale house. Can handle almost any line of goods having had eleven years' business experience; is energetic and pushing and not afraid of work. Can give first-class city references. Address L E, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A first-class mechanical draughtsman who is also well posted in architectural work desires a situation. Address H. BERLINER, 43 North Green-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as salesman in a clothing house. Speaks the English and German languages, and can give well recommended. Address S L, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Millers—By a good practical miller. Address Post Office Box 771, Rockford, Illinois.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady as copyist, or to do writing of any kind. Address E L, No. 722 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an English lady in a family where she would be treated as a member of the same. Would like to take charge of or competent of doing so, in a family where the lady has poor health. Address M H, 301 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady of fine appearance would like a position to travel with some entertainment troupe. No variety need apply. Address FLORA, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress. Is competent to do all kinds of sewing. Please address, by note, L. MAY, 83 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl to cook, wash and iron or do general housework, in a private family. Good city references given. Apply at 28 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl to do general housework or second work. Good references furnished. Apply, for three days, at No. 537 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two American girls. Both good family cooks. Also wanted, either in city or country, situation for pastry cook. Apply to MRS. BATES' office 151 Madison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young person to do plain sewing in private families or dressmaking establishment. Please address, for one week, 6?? South May-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Scotch girl to do chamber work and sewing. Inquire at No. 1 May-st., near Randolph.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—For good girls. Send your orders to 102 East Washington-st., Room 20. Only first-class intelligence office in the city. Help furnished 3 months for $1.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper in a Protestant family by a young lady from the East. Can give the best references and asks them. Address Miss A, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two respectable young girls. One is a good cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do second work and take care of children. The best city references given if required. Inquire at 173 South Desplaines-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the $1.00 Pocket Timekeeper, new Meteor Safety Hand Lamp, Indelible Pencil, Magic Pocket Mucilage, Dr. Poole's Improved Eye Sharpener, Repeating Match, Dr. Coyle's Dental Cascail, ... Bluting, Indestructible or Golden Pens, Diamond Cement, Prepared solder, Parker's Tan ... Toy, Universal Can Opener, Golden Scepter, Celebrated Parisian Polish, Stanford's Renowned Olive Soap, Microscopic Views, Combined Knife and Lightning Rod, ... Many other very fast-selling articles ... O. H. STANFORD & CO., 133 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECIPE BOOK. ... Address GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL ... Address JONES, JUNKIN & CO., 167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. ... Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "American Knitting Machine," Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. ... Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell our Improved White Wire Clothes-lines ... METALLIC CLOTHES-LINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere for Linington's celebrated ... Steel Needles and Sewing Silk packages. ... C. M. LININGTON, 88 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "Goodspeed's Fountain Pen." ... GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German. ... Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 5 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$9,500 to $3,000 per year—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to make and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. ... Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town in the United States, for our new Congealed Perfume for the Handkerchief. ... H. A. HIGLEY & CO., General Agents, 37 and 38 Reynolds' Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something specially adapted to the wants of every lady. ... Address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6224, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN SPRING STEEL NEEDLES ... SMAX & CO., 87 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$35 to $50 per week paid to male or female ... W. CHAPPELL, 87 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 4 to 30 horse; Parry Trip Hammer, Foreman's Iron-clad Burr Stone Mills. H. M. AMES, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A lot of machinists' tools, nearly new, engine lathes, upright drills, &c. Will be sold very cheap. Inquire at Room 3, No. 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Custom made leather belting, manufactured by MUNSON & WHITMARSH, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, iron planers, engine lathes, upright drills, bolt cutters, ... Knowles' steam pumps, ... C. L. RICK & CO., 158 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Machinery—H. B. Smith's celebrated wood-working machinery. ... W. K. MANNING.

FOR SALE—Stationary and portable steam engines, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25-horse power. Also engines for threshing, mounted on iron wheels. Call at 236 Lake-st. A. N. WOOD & CO.

WANTED—A good second-hand 40-horse power engine and boilers, shafting, &c., also wagons and wheelbarrows, in exchange for first-class farming lands in Missouri. Address CONTRACTOR, Tribune office.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

WANTED—Three heavy wagons, in exchange for fine carriage team or lumber. Address WAGON, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Strong business sulky, with springs, nearly new, $35. 226 Kankakee-av.

FOR SALE—Light wagon and harness, nearly new. Apply at No. 124 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Large, heavy horse and double harness, separate or together, or will trade for groceries or dry goods. Call at 125 Twenty-second-st.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—Dog—Reward—A black and tan greyhound build, weighing about 17 pounds, wearing a brass collar, was lost or stolen Wednesday noon, the 16th inst. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will inform me where he can be found, or return him to me at 259 Wabash-av. E. D. HASKELL.

LOST—Last evening, between the hours of 6 and 7, on Dearborn, Randolph or Clark-sts., a full-sized Lady's Mink Collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving same at 215 North Dearborn-st.

LOST—On Wednesday morning, in the Wabash-av. omnibus, a Goblet with a china cover. Please address L W, Tribune office.

LOST—Yesterday, a small Black-and-tan Dog, answers to the name of "TONEY." A reward of $10 will be paid for his return to the Crosby Opera House Box Office. A. M. HERNANDEZ.

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—On the 10th of February, one Gray Cow, four years old, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. JOHN J. FLANGAN, corner Tyler and Prairie-sts., Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill in the House.

One Million Dollars Appropriated for the Rock Island Arsenal.

Railroad Subsidy Bills Postponed till the Next Session.

Fenian Prisoners Released By the British Authorities.

Latest Dodge Resorted to by Anxious Office-Hunters.

Protection Promised to American Shipping in Cuban Waters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The struggle in the House over the question of reducing the army has been very sharp and protracted, and at one time it looked as if General Butler's scheme might be carried. He did, in fact, carry it by one majority last night when only 112 members were present, but to-day with a full attendance he was defeated, and Mr. Blaine's proposition was adopted by 111 to 62. This, in its essential parts, is not widely different from that introduced by Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, which Butler overthrew. It looks to a permanent force of twenty regiments of infantry, and five each of artillery and cavalry, and provides that the work of reduction shall be at the pleasure of the President. General Grant, in conversation this morning, said it goes about as far as he thinks Congress ought to go at present. He said no enlistments had been made and no new commissions issued for six or eight months, and that whether any plan of reduction became a law or not, no increase in the force would take place, but the present policy of decrease by absorption would be continued during his administration. He hopes by this process ... by accepting resignations and ordinary discharges, to reduce the army by the time Congress meets next winter to 25,000 infantry, and thinks that then, with reconstruction practically accomplished, and a better state of affairs in the Indian country, Congress may take hold of the matter, and put our military service on a strictly peace footing. He is decidedly opposed to any such arbitrary and peremptory reduction as Butler's proposition contemplated, and his influence would, doubtless, secure favorable action from the Senate upon the Dodge-Blaine amendment, or something of a similar character. The Army bill originally appropriated $43,600,000. It is believed the amount is safely reduced to about $34,000,000.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE QUESTION

was strongly contested in the House heretofore, and to-day the clause of the Army bill, as finally adopted by a vote of ninety to seventy-nine, gives for the arsenal and armory one million of dollars, provided that one-half of this amount shall be applied to the construction of a bridge connecting Rock Island with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport. There will be a good deal of a fight in the Senate against the clause, and its ultimate fate is in some doubt.

SUBSIDY FOR MILITARY DEFENCES.

General Schofield sent a letter to the House this morning in support of a proposition to appropriate ... hundred thousand dollars for surveys ... but the House, after considerable debate, by a vote of 86 to 45, refused to make that appropriation.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad to-day asked to be discharged or to have postponed most of the bills asking for immense subsidies of bonds and lands. Senator McDonald's bill stood calls for about a hundred millions in bonds and lands; one of Pomeroy's nine millions two hundred thousand, and the right to issue first mortgage over the government; another by the same Senator for about twenty million acres of land; one of Harlan's for about twenty-two millions of dollars in bonds, and another for about sixty millions. Some half dozen others were disposed of in the same way. The sixty millions of Mr. Harlan was, however, only postponed for the present.

THE OHIO RIVER BRIDGE QUESTION.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals to-day examined the well-known bridge engineer Roebling, who gave his opinion that there was no difficulty in constructing spans of five hundred feet. He will give the committee his views at length to-morrow.

HOUSE BUSINESS TO-DAY.

The bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law will come up as unfinished business to-morrow after the morning hour, and will have precedence over Mr. Frelinghuysen's Naturalization bill, which is the special for that time.

LATEST DODGE OF ANXIOUS OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Some of the Republican politicians seem to be ... Certain of them are ... as they would like to be that General Grant will recognize either their claims or their merits, are quietly canvassing the Senate to see if there is a reasonable prospect of confirmation if nominated on Monday or Tuesday by Mr. Johnson. He is so willing to annoy General Grant that it is probable he would at once appoint almost any Republican likely to be confirmed. The persons interested assume that once in office they could manage their cases with the next President and Senate. There is most excellent reason for believing, however, that General Grant would not be bitted to this game, and that persons getting into good offices by this devious way, would be marked by him for immediate and unconditional removal.

HEALTH OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. Washburne is better to-day, and his physician now says that, with rest and good nursing, he will probably get out again in a week. He is not well with hard work, needs a long period of quiet, and will not be able to do any more work at the present session of Congress.

[illegible]

General Grant ... connected with the ... of New York, ... to General Sherman, who will take possession as soon as Grant goes into the White House.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The ten days within which the House can act at any moment under suspension of the rules, begins to-morrow, and during the afternoon Governor Boutwell will move a suspension in order to take up the Constitutional Amendment sent over from the Senate on Thursday. He and many other prominent Republicans do not altogether like it as it now stands, but the indications, after a good deal of consultation to-day, are, that it will be accepted in the House. If this is ... whole thing ... the probabilities are that the ... of time to will be lost for ... consideration. give the matter ...

THE CONGRESS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate District Committee to-day went on with their investigation into the banker Corcoran's loyalty. They seem to have got disgusted with the business of prying into dinner-table conversations, and concluded not to call any more witnesses in this branch of the inquiry. The persons examined this morning were mostly from the Quartermaster General's office, and nothing important was ascertained. It is not likely the inquiry will go much further.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The defeat in the Senate this afternoon of the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department must not be taken as an indication of the sense of that body upon the question. The amendment was killed because almost everybody opposed the idea of attaching it to an appropriation bill.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Three Senate committees, namely: Railroads, Pensions and Private Lands, have decided to hold no more meetings this session, and several others will meet but once more.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Printing presented, to-day an interesting document showing the working of the various systems under which the government has had its printing done. They are going to invite the serious discussion of the two plans submitted, and hope to bring Congress to a definite decision of the question raised by the expiration of the Globe contract.

DEMPSEY IMPRISONED.

The Criminal Court of the District, to-day, sentenced Dempsey to a hundred dollars fine and ... imprisonment in jail, for his brutal assault in the Patent Office clerk. His friends are about the work of getting him pardoned, and the President will probably set him free by Monday.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at the regular meeting today. The session was short.

MEETING OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The Presidential Electors now in the city held a meeting at the National Hotel this afternoon for the purpose of arranging for attending in a body the forthcoming inaugural ceremonies. Electors were present from Massachusetts, Nebraska, Tennessee, Iowa, Arkansas and Indiana.

THE PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The Joint Committee on Printing to-day reported a resolution authorizing the contract to be made with ... Crowell for the publication of the debates in Congress for a term of years, after March 4th, 1869, in accordance with the proposition submitted by him. In case of failure to contract with him, ... the Joint Committee on Printing is authorized to have the work done under the direction of the Congressional Printer, at the Government Printing Office.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate to-day, without opposition, passed the House joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road and property, and to issue bonds to aid in the construction of its railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN SHIPPING IN CUBAN WATERS.

Secretary Seward has replied as follows to a Philadelphia firm:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of yesterday's date in which, as citizens of the United States, you make a request for special protection for vessels and other property on the south side of the Island of Cuba, in the harbors of Trinidad and ... I appreciate the anxiety which you in common with other merchants having large ... Cuba, feel at the present time, and ... receipt of your letter I have conferred with the Secretary of the Navy, who informs me that at least one half of the vessels under command of Admiral Hoff are now in Cuban waters, and that the Admiral has of late been fully and frequently ... to be vigilant and active in affording every proper protection to American ... in the regions referred to, which are especially exposed ...

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

... IN THE COURTS—THE CASE OF GEN. DAVIS.

In the assault case of Dempsey on General Dun...

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE.

Mr. STEWART, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, submitted a majority report ... to the views of the minority on the ... Pacific ...

REPEAL OF THE ARMY ...

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to repeal the act fixing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, requiring all orders of the President and Secretary of War to be issued by him, and in case of his inability, by the next in rank, and providing that he shall not be relieved from command or assigned to duties elsewhere except at his request, without the approval of the Senate, and that all contrary orders shall be null and void.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, a bill supplementary to the act of May 27, 1868, relating to the location of agricultural college scrip. As amended the bill provides simply that all such scrip shall be received from actual settlers in payment of pre-emption claims in the same manner as is now authorized by law in case of military bounty land warrants, and amending it the Senate bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. PERRY, from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely the bill to repeal the statute ... relating to the ... of March 2, 1861, relating to patents for inventions and ...

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, made a report on the subject of reporting and printing the debates, and ... the Senate to consider it to-morrow ... report from the same committee on the policy of continuing the publication by Congress of other works ... or forming a part of the Congressional proceedings.

BILL TO ABOLISH PEONAGE IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to abolish and forever prohibit peonage in New Mexico.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas.

PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill in relation to the captures made by Admiral Porter's fleet in the Mississippi, in 1862. In reply to a question by Mr. TRUMBULL, he said the bill did not give the officers any more than they were entitled to under existing laws, but was merely a remedial affair. The bill passed.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama. It gives to Commander Winslow and his crew $190,000.

BILL TO REORGANIZE THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States. It fixes the number of Judges of the United States Supreme Court at nine, and provides for the appointment of Circuit Judges to perform circuit duties now performed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, but requires that each of the latter shall do circuit duty for at least one term every two years.

Mr. EDMUNDS began a speech in opposition to the provision of the bill for Circuit Judges, but was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the unfinished business.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Several additional amendments reported by the Indian Committee were adopted.

Mr. STEWART offered as an additional section the bill which lately passed the House transferring the control of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

After discussion, in which Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, POMEROY, MORTON, HENDRICKS and SPRAGUE opposed, and Messrs. STEWART, EDMUNDS and CONKLING favored the amendment, [it] was rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 26, the yeas being Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Edmunds, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Morgan and Stewart. The Appropriation bill was then passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill granting the right of way and public lands in aid of the Denver, South Park & Rio Grande Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill continuing the Educational and Collection Departments of the Freedmen's Bureau until otherwise ordered by Congress, and also continuing the Freedmen's Hospitals at Washington, Richmond and other points until next July. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, who stated that during the short remainder of the session the committee would not have time to act upon them, the Committee on Pacific Railroads was discharged from further consideration of bills in aid of the following railroad enterprises: Southern Pacific, of Texas; Union Pacific, Southern Branch, of Kansas; ... & Sioux City, Lake Superior & Puget Sound; Idaho, Oregon & Puget Sound; International Pacific, from Cairo to the Rio Grande; Atlantic & Pacific ...; ... the consideration of the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. ...

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

Mr. BUTLER objected.

Mr. BLAINE. I only want to perfect my amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. You cannot perfect anything that is bad all over.

Mr. BLAINE went on to say that under his plan the process of reduction would begin the moment the bill was approved. It was safe, prudent and wise to take this step, but it was difficult to go beyond.

Mr. BOYER asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment directing the Secretary of War to consolidate the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department and the Paymaster's Department into one department, to be called the Department of Supply.

Mr. COOPER objected.

The Rock Island Appropriation bill was still further debated by Messrs. LOGAN and PRUYN in favor and Mr. MAYNARD against it. Finally the debate ended and the House proceeded to vote on the various amendments.

The amendment striking out the sum for military surveys was agreed to.

The amendment reducing the Rock Island appropriation from $1,000,000 to $500,000 was disagreed to—yeas, 79; nays, 90—and the appropriation remains at $1,000,000.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered last night by Mr. Butler for the conjoint amendment of Messrs. Dodge and Butler. The substitute was agreed to—111 to 64.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived. The bill then passed.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, from the Committee on New York Election Frauds, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House two recusant witnesses, John H. Bell and David W. Reeve, of Orange County, N. Y.

Messrs. ROSS and KERR, of the minority of the committee, objected that the resolution was not authorized by the committee, or at least that they were not notified of any meeting of the committee at which the subject was to be considered.

Mr. BLAIR stated that he was authorized by the majority of the committee to report the resolution.

The SPEAKER put the question to the House, and the resolution was received and agreed to.

BILL RELATIVE TO THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to amend certain acts in relation to the navy and marine corps, made a report, which, after some discussion, was agreed to without a division.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at half-past 7, Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair as speaker pro tem.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

Mr. KELLY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to take immediate measures to ascertain the causes of the arrest and imprisonment by the Captain General of Cuba of Emilio Cabada, a citizen of the United States. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., the expenses of removing the remains of Thaddeus Stevens from Washington to his home in Pennsylvania, were ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings at Springfield Yesterday.

Passage of the Bill in the House Restoring the Death Penalty.

Debate on the Appropriation Bills in the Senate.

Investigation Into the State House Contracts.

Examination of Architects Garnsey and Van Osdel.

Dismissal of the Supervising Architect and Assistants Recommended.

Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan Legislatures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.

PENITENTIARY LEASE.

Notwithstanding the signal defeat of Gen. Buckmaster & Co. yesterday, in their attempt to get possession of the State Penitentiary, I hear that they will renew the effort within a few days, backed by the usual array of power ... The contest upon the penitentiary question ... I am sorry to see several Republican members of the House in close community with the Penitentiary ring, and doing all they can to aid it, and in this number is included one, at least, who a few years since was a leader in the reform which removed the control of the Penitentiary to the State when it was in the hands of the very men who now seek to again get possession of it. ... [illegible]

NEW STATE HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings had a session this afternoon, for the purpose of investigating affairs connected with the building of the new State House. ... Chicago, who gave evidence very damaging to the Superintending Architect, Mr. Cochrane, and only a little less damaging to several of the Commissioners. The first witness called was Mr. George O. Garnsey, architect, of Chicago. He testified as follows: That he was formerly the partner of Mr. Cochrane, architect of the new State House; that he actually drew the plans of the State House, while Cochrane, who was an older man and better known, was to have the reputation of doing it. The agreement was that, while Garnsey did the work, Cochrane was to do the wire-pulling to insure its adoption by the Commissioners. Cochrane had conversations with the Commissioners before the plans were sent to Springfield, in order to determine a course of action. Charles Bond came into Cochrane's office afterward and said, in the presence of Garnsey, that he would like to see them get the job, and proposed to bring Philip Wadsworth, whom they did not know, to see them. Wadsworth came, and, after conversation, said he had seen the other plans, gave them several points in regard to them, and when he left, said he would ... that Cochrane had the best plan ... Cochrane then had a conversation with Garnsey, and told him that although he had drawn the plans he thought his name should not be connected with them. Garnsey consented to this after Cochrane had promised that as soon as the plans had been accepted by the Commissioners he would make known to the Commissioners the facts in the case. During the conversation Cochrane told Garnsey that he had offered Wadsworth five thousand dollars if he could get him the job. Two nights before the plans were sent to Springfield, Mr. Wadsworth came to the architect's office and listened to explanations of the plans for four hours, and left with the promise that he would do what he could to secure its adoption. After Cochrane reached Springfield with the plans, he found himself unable to explain them, and was compelled to telegraph to Garnsey to come down and explain them. The day previous to this Mr. Wadsworth came into Cochrane's office and said he had fixed all the Commissioners except Robinson, whom he could not control, but that Mr. Beckwith could. Beckwith was employed to go down and fix Robinson, which he did, and received for his services one thousand dollars. Shortly after, the witness had some difficulty with Mr. Cochrane because he could not get his share of the pay for drawing the plan. In making up the account between them Cochrane claimed that he had expended $3,700 of the $5,000 received from the State in getting the plans adopted, and that he had given most of the amount to the Commissioners. All that he ever got for his labor was $100. The partnership between Cochrane and Garnsey was dissolved on the first of January, 1868. On the dissolution bonds were entered into between Cochrane and Garnsey, wherein Cochrane agrees to pay Garnsey $2,700 in instalments, on condition that the latter shall make no public exposition of the facts connected with the drawing of the plans and the means taken to secure their adoption.

Mr. Garnsey was asked by the committee if he had ever discussed with Mr. Cochrane as to the probable cost of the building, and said he had stated to Mr. Cochrane that the building would probably cost five millions of dollars, and Cochrane himself had assented to this estimate, but he said he would do the wire-pulling so that this fact should not interfere with the adoption of the plans. It will be recollected that with the plan of the building Mr. Cochrane put in estimates of the rates at which the work could be done. In these estimates many heavy expenditures were purposely omitted, particularly the transportation and cutting of stone, these two items costing some $225,000.

At this point, in answer to a question, Mr. Garnsey stated that within a week past he had been approached by a man with black whiskers, in his own office, who said he was authorized by the State House Commissioners to say that if he (Garnsey) came before the committee to testify in regard to these matters, he would be sent to the Penitentiary. This occurred on Tuesday last. Mr. Garnsey further testified that the estimates presented by Mr. Cochrane with the plans of the building were got up merely for effect upon the committee; that they were made up without any care or thought, and were known to be entirely wild in every respect. Mr. Garnsey also testified that he had examined the foundation walls of the new State House, and that they were not in accordance with the specifications, and that much cheaper work than was called for, but was not able to determine the difference in price. Cochrane's estimates place the cost of the foundation walls at two hundred and twelve thousand dollars, whereas three hundred and eighty four thousand dollars has already been expended, and it will require thirty to forty thousand dollars more to complete them; making a total of $435,000 to $430,000 for the foundation.

This is the substance of Mr. Garnsey's testimony, which was given in a straightforward manner. I might here add what has been vouched for by several gentlemen of Chicago, that Mr. Garnsey bears the reputation of a first class architect and an honorable man. He was cross-examined by Senator Strevell on behalf of the Commissioners, but the strength of his evidence was not affected.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garnsey's testimony, J. M. Van Osdel, architect, of Chicago, was called. He said he had looked at the foundation walls of the new State House, and he had also examined the specifications for the stone used. They were all good enough for the purpose to which they were applied, but were not what was called for in the specifications of the Commissioners. He described the different thicknesses of the stone which he saw, and showed wherein they did not conform to the specifications. He thought the difference between the specifications and the walls, as they now stand, was at least $100,000—that is, that the present walls ought to have been built for that amount less than was paid for them. He regarded the present walls as good as the more costly ones provided ... Mr. Van Osdel testified to other interesting facts tending to show great looseness at least in the manner in which these State House plans were adopted by the Commissioners, and in which the work has been conducted by the Superintending Architect and the Commissioners. At the conclusion of Mr. Van Osdel's testimony all but the members of the committee withdrew, and the whole subject was discussed at considerable length by every member of the committee. There seemed to be no doubt as to the position in which the Superintending Architect was placed by the investigation, and a resolution was offered and unanimously adopted that the State House Commissioners be requested to dismiss Mr. Cochrane, the Superintendent Architect, and his assistants from their positions at once, and that the Chairman of the committee notify the Commissioners at once of their action. Another resolution was likewise passed that the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Penitentiary be instructed to prepare a bill to continue the work on the new State House, involving the employment of competent labor for the completion of the work, and that hereafter no money shall be paid until the architects show full plans and estimates of the cost for completing the work to be approved by the Commissioners.

The sentiment among the members was almost unanimous that the Commissioners should be reduced, and that it should be done by legislating them all out of office, and giving the Governor the power of appointing the persons who shall constitute this new commission. The committee then adjourned.

NEW STATE HOUSE IN THE HOUSE.

The House Committee on Public Buildings have agreed to report a bill in favor of reducing the State House Commissioners to three, to consist of Jacob Bunn, J. L. Beveridge and James C. Robinson, and dismissing the other four. The Governor, by the bill, will be empowered to appoint a Superintending Architect and a Superintending Builder, both of whom shall be ex-officio Commissioners, with the same powers as the other Commissioners. The bill will also appropriate $325,000 per annum to carry on the work. The bill will amend the present law so as to allow Commissioners to purchase materials in sums not over three thousand dollars without advertising. All bids received for greater sums must be accompanied by good and sufficient bonds for the fulfilment of the work. The Secretary to be continued in office at the discretion of the Commissioners. A clause will also be put into the bill for the condemnation of lands which may be necessary for the completion of the work.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The House this morning repealed the Capital Punishment bill passed two years since. The vote repealing it was 71 to 31. The repeal was defended by Messrs. Woodson, Kerr, Merritt, Knickerbocker and Taylor, and opposed by Messrs. Dinsmoor, Childs, Callaway and Bond.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A lively passage-at-arms occurred this morning in the Senate, over the appropriation bill for the Deaf and Dumb Institution. Senator Ward opposed the first section of the bill, which provided for paying deficiencies in former appropriations. The Senator warmly advocated the main purposes of the bill, but insisted that the expenses of these charitable institutions should be ... kept within the ... [illegible]

... to the dangerous institutions, the Senator justly criticised ...

[illegible]

... the House took up the bill ... a third reading ... Asylum for the Blind. They also took up ... that keepers of jails, almshouses, &c., in cities may turn over to physicians for dissection certain unclaimed bodies. The opposition to this was tremendous, ... The doctors in the House and their friends exposed the absurdity of requiring men to know anatomy and yet forbidding them the means of learning it. They insisted that it was better to mutilate a dead than a living body, and the House coincided with them and passed the bill.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Mr. Whiting reported back the Senate bill to amend the act in relation to canal and river improvements, with the recommendation that it pass, and also submitted a long and valuable report pointing out the necessity of an increase of canal and river facilities.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The bill for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the statutes was passed, and the Lake Front bill made the special order for ten o'clock to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.

SENATE.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The House bill to enable Adams County to build a Court House and jail was called up by Mr. CHITTENDEN, and passed; also, on motion of Mr. STOWELL, the House bills authorizing the building of a bridge at Pera, and authorizing the building of a bridge over the Illinois River bridge at Ottawa, were passed.

PETITIONS.

The Governor sent in a communication from E. B. Whitman, asking that the State aid in erecting a monument over the graves of Illinois soldiers in the National Cemetery at Louisville. Referred to the Military Committee; also nominating John B. Woods, Robert Boal, and Isaac G. Wilson as Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Confirmed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ADDAMS—To amend the charter of the Planters' Insurance Company; punish frauds on insurance companies.

By Mr. McNULTA—Amending the charter of the Danville, Urbana & Bloomington Railroad; enabling citizens of Lawrence County to vote on moving the county seat.

By Mr. CASEY—Relative to the Mount Vernon Railroad.

By Mr. DORE—Incorporating the Central Hotel Company; Union Omnibus Company; Union Copper Distilling Company, of Chicago; Lake Academy; enabling the Chicago Gas-Light Company to increase its stock.

By Mr. FLAGG—Prohibiting the location of a Penitentiary at or a removal of convicts to Alton; legalizing certain bonds issued by Alton.

By Mr. FORT—Incorporating the Montana Eagle Mining Company; Ready Cash Mining Company; Excelsior Mining Company.

By Mr. McMANUS—Incorporating the Union Hall Association.

By Mr. MUNN—Incorporating the Enterprise Bank of Cairo.

By Mr. NICHOLSON—Amending the charter of the town of Washington; making appropriations for erecting a new State House; giving $325,000 per annum for 1869 and 1870.

By Mr. STREVELL—Amending the charter of the Fairbury, Pontiac & Northwestern Railroad.

By Mr. WARD—Incorporating the Merchants' Union Commercial Agency.

By Mr. WOODSON—Authorizing the consolidation of certain ferry companies.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. CHITTENDEN—For the removal of the Federal Capital to a more central location.

By Mr. STREVELL—That the act authorizing the building of a bridge at Pera be amended.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Bills for appropriations to State Institutions being the special order, were called at 11 o'clock, and the bill appropriating $25,000 per annum to the ... for the ordinary expenses, and $5,000 for repairs to the Institution for the Blind, was passed.

The bill for appropriations to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, for 1869 and 1870, was read. It gives $7,766 for deficiencies on account of repairs; $80,000 per annum, payable quarterly, for ordinary expenses; $800 per annum for insurance; $15,000 per annum for furniture, and $4,500 for a printing office; also for the School for the Feeble Minded Children, $20,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Mr. WARD called the attention of Senators to the fact that while appropriations have been made with a liberal hand, the expenses have always exceeded the amount granted. The State was open-handed, and he would be behind none in voting largely and liberally, but he deemed it a reprehensible practice to exceed the appropriation ... after year, and then ask that the deficiency be made up. It is wrong to allow those who are running these institutions to spend money in their own discretion merely because the State has always opened its hands and paid the bill. He only objected to the reckless expenditure of the money, and not to the amount which was asked for the Trustees should be made to show that these expenditures were absolutely necessary to the continuance of the charities; but they had made no exhibit of the items, and he thought they should be made to keep within the very liberal appropriations which had been made to them. He moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. FULLER said that it might perhaps be shown that this deficiency had properly been called for, but he wanted it understood that nothing short of the pressing necessity, fairly proved, would ever induce him to vote again for these deficiencies; but he wanted the bill as amended as to provide that no money should be expended beyond the amount appropriated by the Legislature.

Mr. EPLER concurred with both the gentlemen who had just spoken, and he knew they were both ready to vote liberally for these great public charities, but he believed that these items called for now were just, and the money was needed. The appropriations of two years ago were not sufficient for the repairs absolutely needed. It was safe that the expenditure should be limited by the appropriation, but the actual necessity required this expenditure for repairs which were so much needed as to justify the Trustees in making them. He urged the passage of the bill as it stood.

Mr. FORT was friendly to large and liberal appropriations for these institutions. He was in favor of this appropriation for deficiency, but he had been more favorably situated than most Senators. He had visited Jacksonville and had an opportunity to see in this case how they came about; but he was opposed to the principle of deficiency, and believed that there should be no more of them voted for except in a special bill, and then only when the items have been first proved and approved ...

Mr. CRAWFORD had been listening to hear ...

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several bills were passed, ... by the Committee on Municipal ... Mr. KNICKERBOCKER ... amending the charter of ... Chicago ...

[illegible]

The motion to refer was not agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 37.

Mr. KNICKERBOCKER moved that it be laid on the table and ordered printed. He hoped it would not be forced to a vote without an opportunity ... [illegible]

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

On recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture the bill to repeal the act in relation to the Industrial University was indefinitely postponed—yeas, 46; nays, 26.

CANAL AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The committee on Internal Improvements reported back the Senate bill to amend the act for canal and river improvement, recommending its passage. The bill was accompanied by a long written report, filed with statistical information, and which was ordered printed.

Mr. WHITING then spoke urging the passage of the Senate bill, which he hoped would receive early attention. He moved to make it the special order for Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. DINSMOOR hoped it would be postponed until Friday, and let the Lake Front Bill take precedence.

Mr. WHITING withdrew his motion, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

The rules were suspended and House bills on a third reading taken up. The following were put in the omnibus and passed: To incorporate the Blue Island Express Company; to incorporate the Clarksville & Pleasant Hill ...; to regulate the granting of injunctions against public or quasi-public improvements; for the removal of the county seat of Knox County; for the preservation of fish in Rock River; to incorporate the town of Palatine, Cook County; to amend the Road law; to facilitate drainage in Bureau County; to incorporate Wood's National Museum; to amend Chapter 30 of Revised Statutes; to amend Chapter 31 of Revised Statutes, relative to enforcement; to allow Judges to fix rates of interests on judgments.

BILLS ACTED ON SEPARATELY.

The following bills were acted on separately: The bill appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the Blind Asylum was passed.

The bill providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the statutes, was taken up, and Mr. WOODSON spoke in opposition, calling it a very expensive measure.

Messrs. TAYLOR and KERR spoke in favor of the bill. The bill passed—yeas, 45; nays, 37.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

The bill to enable the city of Chicago to enlarge its harbor, being the one offered by Mr. KNICKERBOCKER, was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SUBJECTS FOR DISSECTION.

The bill providing for turning over the bodies of criminals and others under certain circumstances, for dissection, was taken up.

Mr. CHILDS moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BOND stated that the bill was carefully drawn and should pass. It gave the surgeons only what was their due.

Mr. SCHOGGS urged the passage of the bill, considering its success necessary.

Messrs. BAILEY, LANNING and others opposed the bill, some alleging that it was discriminating against the poorer class. It was revolting to turn over paupers and criminals for dissection.

The doctors in the House defended the bill, which was not indefinitely postponed—yeas, 35; nays, 46—and it was then passed—yeas, 45; nays, 36.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 19.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly had a session last evening at which reports were made from the Judiciary Committee on the joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to authorize the abolishment of the Grand Jury system. The minority reported against it to-day with a number of other bills. It was ordered to a third reading without a vote against it.

The Governor last evening sent to the Assembly three vetoes, two of them bills authorizing minors to convey real estate, and one vacating part of the plat of the City of Portage, strongly stating his objections to the passage of such bills by the legislature, chiefly on the ground that the County Supervisors under existing laws could better settle such matters.

The consideration of the vetoes was to-day postponed to next Tuesday, and the Assembly considered the bill relating to the Chicago & Northwestern ... composed of Chairmen of the Town Boards of Supervisors and senior Aldermen of the wards of cities, and postponed further action till next Tuesday.

To-day a lengthy and able report was presented by Speaker ..., from a select committee, in favor of the establishment of an Institution for the Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Children. The bill was indefinitely postponed; to-rest the appointment of Overseers of Highways in the ... of the ... system of county government, brought in as a substitute, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 48 to 43.

A large number of bills were ordered to a third reading.

The bill limiting the charge for passengers on railways to three cents a mile, was made a special order for Wednesday next, which is tantamount to its defeat.

Numerous bills were ordered to a third reading.

SENATE.

In the Senate to-day, bills passed in relation to evidence in criminal proceedings; authorizing the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Fox River at Green Bay; also a large number of local bills.

Considerable part of the session was occupied in the discussion of propositions by the Committee on Claims to reduce appropriations for the State Prison and State Reform School, but the amendments were defeated. Both bills were ordered to a third reading at $40,000 for the State Prison, and $35,000 for the Reform School.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.

SENATE.

The Special Joint Committee reported a bill to appropriate $65,000 for building a Governor's mansion on the grounds of the State north of the Blind Asylum, and appointing a building commission.

Twelve new bills were introduced, making 308 in all.

The Omnibus University bill was the order of the day for next Tuesday afternoon.

The House bill referring to the Circuit Court to the counties of Noble and Kosciusko, and another (Court) affecting only Wayne County, were passed.

The resolution in regard to the Adjutant General's report was amended so as to allow the ...

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 19.

[illegible]

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The Legislature of Nevada has passed the Constitutional amendment providing for national suffrage ... [illegible]

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Feb. 19.—The House has, by 56 to 48, adopted ... [illegible]

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The Civil Equality bill ... [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—In the Senate to-day, ... [illegible]

QUINCY.

Cabinet Speculations—Criminal Matters—Discovery of a Mineral Spring.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 19.

A private letter, received from Washington last night, says I. N. Morris has positively declined the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will probably be the next Secretary of the Interior.

Judge W. H. Leslie, ... has been arrested ... [illegible] ... to Joliet. He has been recognized as the person who robbed the widow of ... of ladies' clothing was found in his trunk.

Wainscott, arrested some time since for bigamy, has pleaded guilty, and received a very light sentence—one year.

A mineral spring, said to be equal to any in the country, was discovered a few days since in this city, one block north of Quincy College. Iron, magnesia and sulphur are the principal ingredients.

NEW ORLEANS.

Trouble Anticipated Between the Cuban Refugees and Spanish Residents.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The trouble brewing between Cuban refugees and Spanish residents in this city has occasioned communications from the Spanish Consul to the Governor, asking for protection, as in view of the prevalent state of feeling collisions are likely to occur at any moment, and pledging his efforts to prevent a disturbance of the peace. The matter has been referred to the Chief of Police.

Foreign Markets.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19. Bonds firm; 83¾.
PARIS, Feb. 19. Bourse steady; rentes 71 francs, 45 centimes.
HAVRE, Feb. 19. Cotton easier but unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Receipts to-day, ... [illegible]

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

Special Communication of HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., this evening, at 7½ o'clock.
C. H. FELTON, Sec'y.

MASONIC.

There will be a Regular Communication of UNION PARK LODGE, U. D., at their hall, No. 583 West Lake-st., this (Saturday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on E. A. Degree. Brethren are cordially invited to be present.
GEO. A. PHILBRICK, Sec'y.

The Skating Season.

WEST SIDE RINK.

MAGNIFICENT ICE! GOOD MUSIC!

Last Night of the Tournament.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

Exhibition of Fancy Skating AND Grand Masquerade!

Wanted.

RARE CHANCE.

A gentleman of 30 years of age, of extensive business acquaintance and experience, who is active, energetic, enterprising and has capital, desires to form the acquaintance of a few young men of some qualifications. ... Address with references and connections,
WARREN GEORGE, Box 145, Chicago P.O.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE,

At a great bargain, on long time, 3-story brick house in block, on West Washington-st. Inquire at 41 Michigan-av.

FOR CASH,

At a great bargain, 5 acres ¼ mile west of city limits, between Madison and Lake-sts. Inquire of C. M. TAYLOR, No. 41 South Clark-st.

Books at Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

A large and extensive stock of old and rare books of 137 South Clark-st. Sale will commence at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon and at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Dry Goods.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

167 & 169 Lake-st.,

Are now exhibiting their first

Spring Importation

OF

Chene Silks,
Foulard Silks,
Black and Colored

SILKS,

French Chintzes,
French Percales,
Fr. & Sc. Ginghams,

AND NOVELTIES IN

DRESS GOODS.

From this date they will have large daily arrivals of Desirable Goods of every description, which will be sold at THE LOWEST PRICES made in this market.

Hats and Caps.

DRESS SILK HATS

ON THE TRADE,

YOUNG MEN'S AND BROADWAY

Spring Pattern Blocks.

Brewster, Hatter, Sherman House.

SPRING STYLES

Silk and Business

HATS!

AT

STRYKER & BARNES',

The Hatters of the West,

Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.

BISHOP & BARNES,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

115 Lake-st., introduce the Broadway Styles of Gentlemen's Hats to-day, Feb. 20. We shall use every effort to maintain for our goods their established reputation for Superiority.

THE LATEST

Broadway Styles,

NOW READY, AT

MACKENZIE'S,

173 Madison-st. Will remove to 139 Dearborn-st. 1st of March.

DUNLAP.

The Dress Silk Hats of this celebrated Fifth-av. and Broadway Hatter, to be had of us.
BREWSTER, Hatter, Sherman House.

To Rent.

The Cheapest Rent ON LAKE-ST.

The splendid premises occupied since built by ROSS & GOSSAGE, Nos. 167 and 169, 40x180 ft., five stories high, can be had on a five years' lease from March 1st. Will be divided and let as two stores if desired.

TO RENT.

The First and Second Lofts of Store, 74 and 76 Lake-st.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

GILBERT & SAMPSON

HAVE

Removed to Nos. 113 and 115 State-st.,

Opposite our old Store, and have opened with one of the Largest and Richest Stocks of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, ETC.,

To be found in the West.

Our friends and all those in want of any kind of rich or medium furniture, mirrors, upholstery, bedding, etc., are particularly invited to call and see us in our

New Furniture Rooms.

We have discontinued the auction business.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 113 and 115 State-st.

KRAEFFT, ROELLE & CO.'S REMOVAL.

We have removed temporarily from No. 13 State-st., to

Corner of Cass and Kinzie-sts.,

opposite to where we are erecting new and capacious buildings, for the purpose of carrying on solely the wholesale manufacturing and jobbing of

DOMESTIC WHISKEYS AND WINES.

We request our friends and the public in general to come and see us at our new quarters.
KRAEFFT, ROELLE & CO., Corner of Cass and Kinzie-sts.

Wool at Auction.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

WILL HOLD THE

Second Regular Public Sale of Wool

At their store, Nos. 18 and 20 Park-place and Nos. 21 and 23 Murray-st., in New York, on THURSDAY, the ... of March, at 1 o'clock. Consignments for the sale solicited. Cash advances made, if desired. ... and all expenses after receipt of Wool.

Seed Peas.

SEED PEAS.

The undersigned have for sale a quantity of Peas. Farmers requiring seed may ... JAMES McMINTEN & CO., Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

New Publication.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly.

CONTENTS.—Malbone, an Oldport Romance. ... By T. W. Higginson; A Thread in a Gilded Cage, by Christopher P. Cranch; The Small Arms of New York, by Charles Dawson Shanly; Co-operative Housekeeping (fifth paper) ... The Poet to his Readers ... Our Painters ...

Our Young Folks.

CONTENTS.

THE STORY OF A BAD BOY. Part III. By T. B. Aldrich. ... HOW TO TALK. By Edward Everett Hale. ... WHO FIRST USED THE MARINER'S COMPASS? by James Parton. ... THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA. By Mrs. Agassiz. ... GLASS-CUTTING AND ORNAMENTING. By J. T. Trowbridge. ... THE WILLIAM HENRY LETTERS. ... HANNIBAL AT THE ALTAR. ...

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.

NOW READY.

THE MARCH NUMBER OF

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

With a Full-Page Illustration.

CONTENTS.

I. BEYOND THE BREAKERS: An American Novel ... II. INAUGURATION ODE. ... IV. FRANKLIN AS A POLITICIAN; A ... V. THE SHADOW OF FATE: A Tale. ... VII. THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF LONDON. ... X. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. ... XIII. THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN. ... XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL.

[illegible]

Now Ready.

Putnam's Magazine, for March.

CONTENTS.

I. THE STRANDED SHIP. ... IV. W. E. GLADSTONE, Prime Minister of England. ... V. TO-DAY. A Romance. Chaps. VI, VII, VIII. ... VI. NAPOLEON AT GOTHA. ... VIII. A ROYAL WEDDING FEAST IN CASHMERE. ... XV. LITERATURE, ART & SCIENCE ABROAD. ... XVIII. ... NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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TEAS.

NOW ARRIVING BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMERS,

60 DAYS DIRECT FROM

CHINA and JAPAN.

GREAT BARGAINS.

14 & 16 Vesey-st.,

(NEXT TO ASTOR HOUSE)

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Close Wholesale Buyers will do well to examine our TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Patent Kiln.

HOFFMANN'S PATENT KILN

For the continuous burning of Brick, Lime, Terra Cotta, Cement, Etc.

More than four hundred of these Kilns are in active operation in Europe and America, burning about fifty millions of brick daily, and saving at least $40,000 per day in fuel, which is proven by numerous testimonials.

Patent Rights for States, Counties, or single Kilns, for sale, and contracts for building Kilns made by C. E. CRACIUS, Agent, 222 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Instruction.

FRENCH.

Evening Class in French at No. 18 Opera House. Terms $10 per quarter. Private Lessons $25. Reunion Francaise every two weeks to facilitate conversation in that language.

Butter.

BUTTER.

Choice—2,000 pounds old Radio, sharp and nice. ... W. H. SQUIRE, Produce Commission Merchant, 167 South Water-st., cor. Clark.

Books at Auction.

Old and Rare Books at Auction,

At 137 South Clark-st., at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon and 7 o'clock in the evening. This is a rare chance for lovers of books to make their selections.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

Whereas, my wife, Fannie Haines, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, and I hereby caution ... ...

M. J. O'CONOR,

Agent for

Philadelphia Collar Company,

Bond and Lithograph Papers, and manufacturer of Shipping Tags, 98 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NOTICE.

To any parties wishing the services of a quick, careful and efficient young man, we can safely recommend to them Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, who is at present and has been in our employment ... E. MALTBY & CO., 190 South Water-st.

IMPROVED TABLE.

WILLIAM KASSER, Cabinet Maker.

Corner Sangamon and Throop-sts., has invented an Improved Table ... [illegible]

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

JANUARY STATEMENTS

OF COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY

HUNT & GOODWIN,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THIS STATE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH CAPITAL, $3,000,000.00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1869.

[illegible]

SECURITY INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, - $[illegible]
Assets, Jan. 1, 1869.

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH CAPITAL, - $300,000.00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1869.

[illegible]

ROGER WILLIAMS INSURANCE CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $[illegible]
Assets, Jan. 1, 1869.

[illegible]

HUNT & GOODWIN, Agents,
Office, 85 LaSalle-st., opposite Court House.

Coal.

WILMINGTON COAL MINING COMPANY,

183 South Canal-st.

Best Wilmington Coal

AT REDUCED PRICES.

The coal mined by this company is acknowledged by all to be the

BEST COAL

IN THE

Wilmington District,

And we are now offering it at retail,

Screened and Delivered, at $6.50 per ton. By Car Load, on track, at $4.50 per ton.

This Coal is used by the leading Millers, Manufacturers, and Business Men of this city, and is sold by the following named dealers: ...

[illegible]

All orders for any quantity promptly filled, at the General Office of the Company,

183 South Canal-st., cor. Jackson.

S. B. WILLIAMS, Manager.

COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO & WILMINGTON

Coal Company.

CHICAGO & WILMINGTON COAL CO'S ... [illegible]

The Revolution.

THE GENUINE REVOLUTION

Will Commence Feb. 19th,

AT

73 LAKE-ST.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

We give special attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Property bought, held or shipped on margins.

168 Washington-st., Chicago.

LAWRENCE, NEXSEN & HALL,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

164 Madison-st., cor. LaSalle,

CHICAGO.

EDSON S. DENISON,

3 CITY WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.

Commission Dealer in

FLOUR AND PRODUCE!

Favorable arrangements made with consignors. Correspondence invited, and consignments solicited.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

Wool Commission Merchants, 31 Broadway, New York, on February 1st will REMOVE to 18 and 20 Park-place. Regular public sales of Wool will be held, ... notice will be given in the papers ...

Financial.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We are negotiating loans for a term of years on Improved Property in Chicago and IMMEDIATE vicinity, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. We have

$25,000 to Loan,

In one sum, or in sums of $5,000 or more, on good improved business property.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
N. W. corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

$20,000

To loan on city real estate.

SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO.,
155 and 157 LaSalle-st.

Magic Binder.

SISSON'S MAGIC BINDER,

For filing Letters, Invoices, Bills, Lading, Music, &c. The CHEAPEST and BEST in use. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Sole Agents,

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of Paper, Blank Books and Stationery, 138 and 140 Lake-st. The best FILE made for Documents.

Business Cards.

WESTERN WHITE LEAD CO.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead, Zinc Paints,

Colors, Pure Linseed Oil Putty, &c.

Office, 13 LaSalle-st. Factory, corner Kingsbury and ... Geo. W. Smith, Pres't. C. H. Amos, Sec. & Treas.

Life Insurance.

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS. Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE:

1st National Bank Building,

PHILADELPHIA.

Where the business of the Company is transacted, to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.

[illegible]

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.

It has a Paid-up Capital of $1,000,000.

[illegible]

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every city and town; and applications from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be addressed to the Company's General Agents only, in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

[illegible]

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under name and style of BACON, VANDERBURGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due, and debts contracted by said firm, will be settled by ... GEO. BACON, ... VANDERBURGH, ... CALKINS.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under name and style of

VANDERBURGH & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting a general Drug business at No. 120 North Clark-st.

C. VANDERBURGH,
GEO. A. CALKINS.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned has this day associated with him in business MR. WM. DOUTY. Business will be continued under the name of ... [illegible] ... Chicago, Feb. 1, 1869.

A. FREDIN & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description, to order at ...

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the transaction of a

General Commission Business,

Under the firm name of

MORSE, WARD & CO.

ALBERT MORSE,
JAMES L. WARD.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1869.

For Sale.

TO MILLERS.

FOR SALE.

A good Flour Mill, in perfect order, with four run of stone, is offered for sale; situated in a thriving part of Wisconsin, ... For particulars inquire of BAIRD & FRENCH, Commission Merchants ... Chicago.

Bookbinders' Stock.

BOOKBINDERS'

Stock, Tools and Machinery.

LARGEST and BEST Assortment in the West, AT LOWEST PRICES. FOR SALE BY CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturers and Jobbers, 138 and 140 Lake-st.

Proposals.

COAL TAR.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, ... [illegible] ... C. BALDWIN, Sec'y pro tem.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Office of the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, ... [illegible]

The Tribune.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
Daily Edition, per year, by mail ... $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail ... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail ... 2.50
Weekly ... 2.00
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30cts. per week.
Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

GOLD CONTRACTS VALID.

The Supreme Court decision in the case of Bronson against Rodes opens the door for the assumption of specie payments to whatever extent the people desire it. The Court decides that there are two kinds of "lawful money"—gold and greenbacks. Promises to pay debts in gold coins can be enforced in gold coins. Promises to pay in money of account can be enforced in Treasury notes, and promises to pay so many "dollars," not specifying the kind of dollars, can be satisfied by tendering greenbacks.

This decision supersedes the necessity of any legislation by Congress to authorize gold contracts, and only requires the passage of a short bill guarding debtors against extortion of creditors who may seek to force the former to give obligations payable in gold for a paper value considered. Beyond such legislation as will prevent the law, as now interpreted by the courts, from being made an instrument of oppression, nothing need be done. What Congress had neither the financial wisdom nor the courage to do, has been done by a decision of the supreme tribunal; and every man, after reading the opinion of the Court as delivered by Chief Justice Chase—the father of the greenback system—will admit that the decision is in accordance with common sense, justice and equity. What could be more simple and sensible than that where a party receives gold value and engages to pay the debt in gold, he shall be held to fulfil his engagement? That is the decision.

There is nothing now to hinder any man who buys a lot or a piece of land, or gives a mortgage on his house or farm, to compute the purchase money or obligation in gold and give his note or mortgage for that amount. Greenbacks may then fluctuate up and down, to suit the style of the gold gamblers, without increasing his debt. When his note falls due he will not be obliged to pay more value than he promised when he made his contract.

There is nothing now to prevent the merchant from buying his goods at their gold value, or selling them at it. Importing houses have all along made their purchases on the coin basis; those dealing with them relying on their sense of honor for the collection of debts which they supposed our courts would not enforce. This practice will hereafter be widely extended under the protection of the law; and it will not be long until the Eastern banks make their discounts on the gold basis, and that will force the Western banks to do likewise. But paper money will continue to be used for the payment of debts and the purchase of property just as heretofore—with this difference, that it will be taken in payment at what it is worth in gold. Thus a note payable in coin to-day for $1,000 would be taken up with $1,340 in currency, as not one creditor in a thousand would be so contrary or churlish as to insist upon gold coins, if he were offered their market value in greenbacks. As the value of wheat, flour, beef, pork, cotton and petroleum are fixed by the foreign quotations, and those quotations are in gold, there would be an obvious propriety in the various boards of trade quoting those products at their coin value. This will be done before long in New York, and that will oblige Western dealers to adopt the same standard of value.

This decision of the Court will relieve the public mind of the apprehension that the Legal-Tender act might be pronounced unconstitutional, for if the Court had intended to so declare, it would not have pronounced the present judgment in advance of the prior cases which involve the direct question of the constitutionality of the act. Indeed, there is no longer any necessity for a decision of that question, unless creditors seek to recover gold for depreciated currency considerations. And it is pretty clear, from an attentive reading of the opinion, that the Court will declare the Legal-Tender act constitutional. No other interpretation can be placed on the decision.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

There are pending before Congress some thirty or forty plans for amending the Naturalization laws. These are of two general classes: 1. Those which throw around the business new safeguards. 2. Those which abolish substantially all distinctions between aliens and native-born residents, by permitting the former to become citizens without regard to the length of residence in this country. The several bills of the first class contain two provisions, which are the principal features of the reform: 1. That all naturalizations hereafter made shall be in the United States Courts, or before Commissioners appointed by such Courts for such purpose. 2. That such naturalizations shall be issued, to take effect six months after their date; and, to make allowance for this, the required time of previous residence to be shortened from five years to four years and six months. One of the bills pending provides for the surrender of all outstanding certificates of naturalization to the United States Courts, and the issue to the holders thereof of new ones. The difference between these two classes of bills is very wide. The one makes citizenship very cheap—so cheap that it will be of very little value. It enables any European or other alien, without previous residence for any fixed term, to become a citizen upon merely filing an application. Once declared a citizen, he can return to his native land and reside there, and, when occasion needs it, demand American protection. The United States policy of naturalization has always been liberal, and we hope it will never be otherwise; but it has been always upon the assumption that naturalization was *bona fide*, and that it was sought with the intention not only to become a citizen, but a permanent resident in the United States. An American citizen, traveling abroad for pleasure or business, having no other home or country, is and always will be treated as an American citizen; but an alien, who comes hither with no intention of making this country his home, but merely to be naturalized, and that he may return to his native land and live there exempt from the duties and obligations of citizens, is in no sense a *bona fide* citizen, and his naturalization is an abuse and a fraud upon the liberality of our laws. Under the proposed removal of existing restrictions, every person touching our shores, if so disposed, may be declared a citizen. If our citizenship is worth anything, it should be confined to those who seek it in good faith, and who propose to live here and enjoy the privileges.

The end sought by the requirement that all naturalizations shall go into effect six months after their date, is to prevent the rush for such papers immediately preceding an election. To that extent it will work well, and secure a more careful examination of each case. But the frauds and abuses of naturalization do not consist of the issue of papers on the eve of election to persons honestly entitled to become citizens; they consist in the wholesale issue of papers to persons not entitled to them. The men who will issue naturalization papers by the ream, filled up, signed and sealed by the officers of the court, will find little difficulty in ante-dating the papers. Indeed the most successful naturalization frauds have been those where old, cotton-stained, and tattered certificates were issued, instead of clean ones. The six months provision, therefore, will of itself be no preventive of fraud. What is needed is a change in the law that shall make naturalization a judicial act, to be performed exclusively by United States Courts, or by registers or commissioners appointed by such courts for that purpose. The law as it stands at present contains no penalties for the many frauds and forgeries practiced in the naturalization business. The only way to prevent fraud is to confine naturalization to the National tribunals, and make each case a judicial act, so protected and guarded as to make frauds and forgeries either impossible or of certain detection and punishment.

[illegible] complaint anywhere as to the length of time now required as a residence previous to naturalization. All minor children and wives are naturalized by the naturalization of the father and husband. Five years is but a short period during which the alien may make up his mind whether he will remain permanently in the country or return to his native land. There are no legal disabilities as to holding or acquiring property, and, in fact, the period of five years is universally acceptable, sanctioned as it has been by the almost uniform policy of the country.

Much of the confusion which prevails on this subject grows out of the supposition that naturalization is requisite to enable men to vote, or that it confers that privilege. This is not so. The right of suffrage in many States is confined to citizens of the United States, but this is not uniform. In Indiana citizenship is not requisite to suffrage, and in Rhode Island citizenship does not confer it. In most of the States native-born citizens who are blacks are excluded from voting. Citizenship is the highest political right that the nation can confer, and it is too honorable to be recklessly flung at every vagrant, and too valuable to be conferred upon those not legally and honestly entitled to it.

STATE HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

A bomb-shell exploded in the midst of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings, at Springfield, last evening, while the State House investigation was in progress. Mr. Garnsey, of the late firm of Cochrane & Garnsey, architects of this city, testified, in substance, that the plan of the building was adopted, before it was completed, through the influence of bribery. It will be remembered that the plan was furnished by Cochrane & Garnsey. It appears that Garnsey subsequently withdrew from the firm, and he alleges that an agreement was made that he should receive $2,700 if he would keep his mouth shut. If this agreement was made in writing, as the testimony would seem to imply, Mr. Garnsey will undoubtedly produce it.

It is, of course, too early to predicate anything upon Mr. Garnsey's testimony, or to assume that it may not be overthrown; but the public will be very ready to believe anything bad of the State House ring. Their bill was a fraud, in the first instance, and it is not too much to say that the Commissioners do not possess the confidence of the community. Mr. Garnsey's testimony will not strengthen their confidence.

The public will demand that the Legislature shall probe this matter to the bottom. Mr. Garnsey testified, among other things, that the building would cost six millions of dollars instead of three. This is a question of fact which can be established or disproved independently of either Cochrane or Garnsey. There are architects in this city, who are above suspicion, and who can easily tell us on which side lies the truth. Let them be summoned, and let the Legislature remain in session long enough to find out the truth.

THE REVERDY JOHNSON TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have reached the unanimous conclusion to advise the rejection of the Reverdy Johnson-Stanley treaty, establishing a commission to investigate all claims between citizens of the United States and of Great Britain during the last forty years. It is said that Mr. Fessenden proposed that it be laid over for the next administration; but the judgment of the committee was so averse to the treaty that they resolved to advise the Senate to reject it. We think that this action of the Senate committee will meet the approbation of the country generally. The haste and urgency which Seward and the British Ministry have shown in pressing this treaty and foreclosing the incoming administration have not made friends for it. The British Government had refused any settlement during the war, and never became satisfied that any treaty was necessary until the nomination of Grant, since which time this settlement obtained from Reverdy Johnson has been pressed with a vigor the more remarkable because of the previous contemptuous indifference.

The United States has made a demand upon the British Government for devastations upon American commerce by armed vessels built and fitted out in British waters, and manned by British subjects. Great Britain treated this demand with derision until the defeat of the Confederates brought the United States and Great Britain face to face upon equal terms. Then she took up the subject, but finding Andrew Johnson in office, with a renewal of the rebellion threatened, there was nothing done until the certainty of Grant's election made some kind of action necessary. The treaty patched up at Earl Derby's table provides for a commission to investigate the Alabama claims, subject to arbitration by some foreign power, and also the claims of all British subjects living in the Confederate States during the war, for losses sustained by them in the interruption of their business and the destruction of their property because of the war. The amount of this last class of claims is without limit. The British merchants during the war held the same relation towards the rebels that the receivers of stolen goods do towards the thieves. They were the agents through which the trade by the blockade measures were carried on. They were the "fences," the owners of all cotton or other property of value. Whenever a Union force appeared, or captured, or seized such property, a British Consul, or subject, or merchant, was always prepared with the necessary papers to show that he was the owner, or that he was the factor or agent of persons in England who did own such property. In short, these British subjects, residing in the Confederate States, were not only the most malignant enemies of the United States, but, under cover of the British flag, sought to protect the Confederacy and its property from lawful seizure. Had the United States ordered these men out of the country as public enemies, no harm would have been done to any honest trader or dealer. Reverdy Johnson, in framing this treaty, placed these British Confederates, their English partners in the rebel ventures, upon the same footing with the American merchants—claimants for damages by the Alabama. As every pound of cotton seized during and after the war by the United States as rebel property was claimed by some British or French resident as his property, the amount of the claims of that class in the aggregate will reach an enormous sum. Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Seward have thought proper to provide in the treaty that if the Alabama claims are to be paid the claims of these British rebels should also be paid.

The United States have determined, by judicial and legislative action, that American citizens resident in the rebel States during the war have no lawful claim for losses sustained by reason of the war to suppress that rebellion. This treaty places British participants in the war upon more favorable terms than our own citizens who took no part in the war. The Supreme Court has decided that all the residents of the Confederate States, during the war, were in law, public enemies, no matter what may have been the fact in special cases; but the Reverdy Johnson-Stanley treaty provides for the payment to British subjects all the losses sustained by them because of the failure of the rebellion in which they were special partners.

It will be strange, indeed, if the new administration cannot obtain from Great Britain a direct answer of liability or non-liability for the depredations by the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel cruisers. The amount of money involved is comparatively trifling. It is an authoritative and final settlement of the question that the American people demand. The point is not whether Great Britain will pay these claims, but is Great Britain liable or not? If Great Britain is not liable, then neutrality is no longer obligatory, and in case of war vessels may be fitted out in any country in the interest and under the flag of either belligerent to prey upon the commerce of the other. War in such case will have new horrors. A declaration of war against one country is a bid to the depraved of all nations to engage in piracy. If Great Britain can afford to have piracy legalized, the United States will have to do the best they can under the circumstances. A direct and explicit confession by Great Britain of the encouragement afforded by that government to piracy upon the commerce of the United States, during the late civil war, must be made, and until that is made the claims of British rebels must remain unheard. The settlement of this business may safely be left to the new administration, and the Senate will but execute the popular will by rejecting the treaty, *nem. con.*, or postponing it indefinitely; so that the new administration may be wholly unencumbered.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

The Chicago *Journal* is kind enough to reproduce the following from the Concord (N. H.) *Statesman*:

"George Alfred Townsend, who was formerly a writer of some brilliancy, but never had the reputation of a reliable correspondent, has fallen into degradation, and become a low, drunken spendthrift and shyster, unrecognized and excluded from their society by the press correspondents at Washington. He lost his caste by writing for the New York *World* sensational and truthless letters from the seat of war, and now obtains a living by writing lampoons and vile attacks of the Brick Pomeroy style upon public men. During the impeachment trial he attacked Senator Wade, and he has recently written scurrilous articles about Senator Sherman, General Logan, General J. K. Moorhead, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. E. G. Ingersoll and Governor Boutwell. In the same articles he has eulogized James Brooks and Fernando Wood."

Strike out one-half of the proper names in the above list and insert that of W. E. Chandler, "attorney" of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, in whose interest the Concord (N. H.) *Statesman* is supposed to be published, and some considerable light is thrown upon the paragraph quoted from that sheet. Mr. Chandler is a lawyer who practices before committees of Congress. He is now, and has been for some time, pleading for a railroad subsidy. Mr. Townsend filed a demurrer to the plea not long since, and it seems that issue is now joined. Our sympathies are with Mr. "Gath" in this contest, and we have not the smallest doubt that he will win his case.

No man who keeps his hands in his own pockets, and uses his position and influence to maintain the public credit, will have any cause to quarrel with our Washington correspondents, or any need to complain that they are not in "good society." The young man Painter is equally shocked with the Concord *Statesman* by the low company and grovelling tastes of Mr. Townsend. We have, now and then, an outburst of indignation from Congressmen against the newspaper correspondents at Washington; yet the man Painter is Clerk of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and there seems not to be enough virtue in the committee or in the House to expel him. He will, perhaps, have to be removed by indictment. There is a law which provides that if any member or officer of either house of Congress shall receive or agree to receive any money for procuring any contract, office or place from the government, or any department thereof, he shall be liable to a fine of ten thousand dollars and to imprisonment in the Penitentiary two years. Mr. F. P. Stanton testifies that Painter offered to receive money to procure the passage of the Alaska appropriation, and threatened to work against it unless money was paid to him. A year or two ago, on the occasion of his receiving a flogging from somebody, Mr. Painter was designated "an officer of the House of Representatives" by a resolution of the House, for the purpose of punishing the flogger. He cannot be an officer of the House at one time, and an irresponsible nobody at another, while continuing to hold the same office. It may be alleged that procuring an appropriation is not the same thing as procuring a contract, and hence that he is not liable to indictment under the law; but that is a mere technicality, having no moral force whatever.

It is fair, however, to state that Mr. Painter claims that Mr. Stanton's testimony is not in accordance with the facts, which, of course, brings it down to a question of veracity between the principal unimpeached witness and the alleged blackmailer.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that its dear friend "General John C. Breckinridge will soon be at his old home in Lexington, after his long and unhappy exile." When John takes a retrospective glance at his "long and unhappy exile," from the day he withdrew from the Senate chamber to enter into rebellion against his country, until the receipt of his pardon from Andrew Johnson, he must conclude that he made a mistake, and that he has spent nine years of his life rather unprofitably.

The *Courier* wants him to run for Governor. It says:

"The Radical organs may rest assured of one thing—they will have no voice in deciding whether John C. Breckinridge shall or shall not be elected to office in Kentucky. That question, the Kentucky Democracy, [illegible] will settle for themselves. They need no Radical advice, they heed no Radical threats or warnings, and they will tolerate no Radical obtrusion."

We are not aware that the Radical organs have asked to have any voice in deciding whether B. shall run for Governor of Kentucky or not, and we do not perceive the object or necessity of the *Courier's* screeching at the "Radicals." No man in Kentucky more faithfully embodies the prevailing sentiment of that State than Breckinridge. His election for Governor would simply exhibit a fact already well known that Kentucky is controlled by unrepentant rebels. There are some good Union white men in Kentucky, but the vast majority of the white population were secessionists of the rankest breed, and nothing but the sturdy Unionists of the Northwest prevented that State from declaring itself out of the Union. No rebels were more malignant, and few Southern States furnished more defenders of the "Lost Cause" than Kentucky. When Breckinridge runs for Governor he will receive a vast majority by reason of the disfranchisement of 50,000 Republicans.

John Wentworth's speech at the Farwell Hall meeting, the other evening, though consisting largely of buffoonery, embraced some shrewd and some sensible observations on the subject of tinkering with the city charter by irresponsible persons at Springfield, who have cut out the best sections of the amendments sent down by the Common Council, and added a number of others, some of which are good, some indifferent, and some positively bad and vicious. We understand that the Cook County delegation in the House have agreed to defeat the amendment which was inserted to enable the city to receive the interest on its deposits. This, we suppose, is one of the amendments which Mr. Wentworth referred to when he said that they had cut out every section intended to lighten the public taxes. Inasmuch as the local politicians who have resisted every attempt to get this interest money into the City Treasury, and are now resisting it, are his friends, we suppose he speaks by the card. The argument used to defeat this amendment is, that it is bad policy for the National Banks to pay interest on deposits. The tax-payers will ask them when they come home "Is it bad policy for the city to receive it? Were you elected to represent the National Banks or the city of Chicago?"

We hope Mr. Wentworth will keep a sharp eye on his friends in the Legislature, and when they come home vociferating "Lake Park," let him cry out "city deposits."

"What honest man, even of the Radical party, would not sooner trust General Breckinridge, [illegible] General Logan, General Kilpatrick, or any of the rest of those ex-Federal officers, who, by their misconduct, have been disgracing the national character?—*Louisville Courier.*"

We are not aware that either of the ex-Federal officers named ever broke his oath of loyalty. He would be a very curious Radical who would again trust the "great soul" of Breckinridge, who added perjury to treason and rebellion. A soul guilty of his crime is great only in wickedness and perfidy. He has not even the poor and flimsy excuse of turning rebel and seceding with his State. In this respect Jeff. Davis is a less guilty traitor than Breckinridge, for he seceded with his State.

Miscellaneous.

Last year's fishing products of the District of Belfast, Me., [illegible]
Five New York [illegible] wagered $1,500 that they will [illegible]
Essex County, Massachusetts, is $300,000 in debt.
Boston's daily average sales of merchandise [illegible] $3,000,000.
The Assembly building in [illegible] County, [illegible] was burned on Saturday. Loss, $10,000.
Geo. Roberts, an irreverent Englishman, was lately fined five shillings for singing "If I had a [illegible]"

[illegible] "donkey" in a British church while a funeral service was going on.

A Turkish Pasha's palace, near Athens, Greece, [illegible]

Tons of fossil elephants are being turned up in New Albany, Ind.

The first foundation of a public library in Greece, [illegible] numbers 120,000 volumes.

The woodsheds and contents of the Michigan Central Railroad, at Dearborn, near Detroit, were destroyed by fire, on Wednesday. Loss, $28,000.

As an inducement, the daughter of a Broad street (New York) banker, boasts that, in her own right, she owns 100 shares of Erie Railroad stock.

The welcome valentine was received, last Monday, by a lady of Edgefield, Tenn. It contained a $1,000 five-twenty bond.

The Spanish Church Budget at present contains 10,000 open, uncompromising enemies of the new order of government.

For stealing seven ears of corn, a negro is serving a term of sixty days in Petersburg (Va.) jail.

Toward the erection of a $20,000 Presbyterian church, in Paris, Ky., $13,000 have already been subscribed.

A New York fancy goods furnishing house, on Tuesday, sold a century-old musical box, made in Geneva, for $1,200.

A man recently brought a bill of $4 against his brother's estate in San Francisco, "for loss of time in attending the funeral."

Ten women of LaFayette, Ind., have entered for a talking match that is on the tapis, which will be offset by a snoring match arranged between two railroad conductors, at Fort Wayne, Ind.

A little girl was to have been baptized, last Sunday, at Fall River, Mass., by the Mormons, but on touching the water, she found it so cold that she shrieked and was led away by the elder.

At the recent Spanish general elections 447,000 citizens between the ages of 21 and 25, were deprived of the right of voting. These youths would vote unanimously for a republic.

An exceptional English capitalist is so scrupulous that he only collects one-half of the coupons on his six per cent United States bonds. The other half he donates to the government.

The order recalling the British troops will leave no regulars west of Toronto, and only a force of one or two battalions of artillery, the Royal Canadian Rifles, the Seventy-Eighth Highlanders, and probably two other regiments.

A Western editor thinks the poem of Enoch Arden has encouraged hundreds of dead husbands to return and annoy their families, who would otherwise have kept away. The Enoch Arden in real life, he says, is usually a scallawag, and comes home ragged, dirty, and drunk.

A few nights since, a negro thief at Columbus township, near Quincy, Ill., while stealing a dressed hog, killed the previous day, slipped, and was pinned by the neck against the fence by the gambrel stick thrust through the hog's hamstring. In the morning he was as lifeless as the hog, the fall having broken his neck.

The Austrian Government does not intend to support the bill making civil marriage compulsory. It is thought public opinion would rebel against depriving the ceremony of its religious character, and that permission to contract a civil marriage when the clergy refuse to perform the ceremony is protection sufficient.

A "sponging" citizen of Erie, Pa., was badly sold, on Wednesday. Entering a friend's drug store, he familiarly went behind the counter and helped himself to a "stiff horn" of what he thought was the genuine old Monongahela. It was paregoric, but he did not discover the fact until he had gulped down an unusual dose.

At Houghton, Mich., a publication is being circulated asking a grant of 200,000 acres of land in aid of the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company, who propose to expend $100,000 in improving the entrance to Portage Lake, making a nearly straight canal, and deepening it to fourteen feet.

The New York *Sun* insists that a genuine trial of speed is being made between the Cunard steamer Russia and City of Paris, of the Inman line. Both were thoroughly overhauled and repaired before starting, and the latter cleared out two days before her advertised time, followed by the Russia within an hour. On the 13th inst. the Russia was spoken [illegible] and the City of Paris 888 miles of Sandy Hook.

A new patented cattle car has arrived in Providence from Albany. It has made one previous trip from Chicago to Boston. It is 32 feet long, divided into 14 stalls, each 34 inches wide, intended for one head of cattle each. [illegible]

During a concert in the Boston Music Hall, recently, when the organ was "exhibiting the full powers of the instrument," a lady was enthusiastically conversing with her neighbor about her household arrangements. She suited the tones of her voice to those of the organ. The organist made a sudden transition from "fff" to "pianissimo," consequently the audience was somewhat amused at being informed by her, in a shout, "We fried ours in butter!"

The 24th of February, 1848, Louis Phillippe was in traveling dress, and about to quit the Tuileries, when Marshal Bugeaud precipitately entered the room, exclaiming: "Sire, give me two hours and I will quell the insurrection; sign an order to the effect, and I will guarantee everything." The King replied: "Do you wish to kill more people?" "No; I'd rather die." He went into exile. Marshal Bugeaud shrugged his shoulders, and grumbled: "Oh, if you prefer playing the philanthropist, I have nothing more to say."

It is now alleged, with a good show of reason, that the recent terrible accident to the French steamer Pereire might have been avoided by caution and wise management. But the Captain was too anxious to make a short passage, kept full steam on in the teeth of a furious gale, and the consequence was [illegible]

[illegible]

An amateur civic drama has lately been enacted in Davenport, Iowa. Mr. J. L. Coffin sent in an order on the City Treasurer for $3,661, which that official refused to pay, whereupon a mandamus was issued and enforced, causing the arrest of all the members of the City Council, on Tuesday. They were safely lodged in the jail building, to the terrible amazement of the law-loving citizens. On Wednesday the Aldermen filed their affidavit, exonerating themselves from censure, whereupon Mr. Coffin's counsel apologized for the stern procedure, the City Treasurer handed over the $3,661, and the affair ended.

A Cleveland wife tried to cause her husband to abandon smoking by inducing his cigar manufacturer to wrap a Chinese fire cracker in one of the "weeds." On Monday the unsuspecting husband was smoking the cigar with great satisfaction, until the fire communicated with the fuse, when, to his great horror, the explosion came and he was surprised that his head was left upon his shoulders. Fortunately, his eyes were not on the wad. He thinks seriously of transferring his patronage to another establishment, and declares that if she plays any more such dangerous tricks on him he will make her "smoke."

When the Empress is about to pass from her apartment to her dressing-room, the first *femme de chambre* touches an electric bell that corresponds with the room overhead. Thereupon a trap-door in the ceiling of the dressing-room opens, and the toilet the Empress has signified her intention of wearing is lowered from above—petticoat, slip, dress, tunics, all ready to put on, one inside the other, with their trimmings of bows and ribbons, flounces and lace. A quarter of an hour afterwards, dressed, necklace, jewels, and earrings are in their places, and then the hairdresser is summoned; for the Empress, contrary to the usual fashion, leaves her coiffure to the last. The whole process is completed in less than half an hour.

A singular discovery has just been made at Cincinnati. [illegible]

Personal.

George Wilkes is steadily ill.
Victor Emmanuel has been visiting Naples.
Bismarck is laying out a new map of Europe.
The English Bishop of Salisbury is critically ill.
Jake Brown, teacher of English, in Florence, is engaged to sculptor Powers' daughter Louise.
Charles Dickens suffers from palsy in the right hand, induced by writing too much.
Fisk is looking for another opera house site, in New York.
Jeff Davis' heart begins to trouble him, and he has gone to Nice for its treatment.
Chas. Reade's new story is entitled "Put Yourself in his Place."
Leonard W. Jerome distinguished himself as a skater in Paris.
[illegible]
Mr. Morry, M. P., has backed his horse Belladrum to win £50,000 at the next Derby.
Prince Napoleon has gone to Nice to attend the races and complete his recovery.
Rev. H. W. Beecher's "Life of Christ" will be published [illegible]
[illegible] handsome gold pin, in Louisville [illegible]
[illegible] the naturalist, died recently at Leipsic.
[illegible] Prince of Lichtenstein rejects all the Prussian King's [illegible] overtures.
[illegible] an American, is the star skater in Paris.
The Belgian King and Queen are rusticating at their chateau of Ardenne, in Luxembourg.
Samuel Miller, of Campbell County, Va., last year returned an income of $80,000.
Lord Westbury, ex-Lord Chancellor, is expected to be legal leader of the High Church party in the House of Lords.
Thomas Hughes, M. P., ("Tom Brown") is to become Chief of the London Police, vice Sir Richard Mayne, deceased.
Hon. Alex. H. Stephens was laid low, in Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday last, by a heavy [illegible]
The Archbishop of York, in a recent sermon, said that the Church would not suffer by separation from the State; and everyone knows the State wouldn't.

WASHINGTON.

The Legislative Early-Early.

E. B. Washburne Sick.

The Woman Lobby.

Inauguration Festivities.

Corcoran, Conness and Sprague.

Sketch of "the Venerable Nibs," Henry C. Carey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb 16, 1869.

Wilkes Booth's body was finally dug up yesterday and sent to Baltimore—a mass of corruption in a blanket, the head off the spine, part of the spine and one leg gone, an old shoe and a boot, and a suit of handsome short hair clinging to a skull! They put the carcass in the old stable where he kept his poor nag the night before the murder—the nag he rode like a demon across the bridge of Styx—and there behind the scene of his supposed glory he lay as he had lain the last night of his life, in a barn amongst the cattle.

Atzerodt's body was found to a discovered skull and a crooked spine. I saw this poor blabberer hanged, with a bag over his head not whiter than his bleached face. It was the poor white trash that did to death the great human Friend at last. Have mercy on them, who know not what they do!

SUPREME COURT.

Gold contracts are legalized by the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Father of Greenbacks, reading the decision. The Supreme Court is held in ill regard by what is called the Radical faction of the Republican party; rather by the faction which calls itself Radical, having no other distinguishing characteristic. The intellectuality of this faction is represented by Senator Conness, who, I hear, is to marry a beautiful young girl speedily. What is the matter between the Supreme Court and Mr. Conness is of so grave consequence that I never looked into it. Posterity, doubtless, will decide this question. I hope, meantime, that the Supreme Judges sleep well.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

Mrs. Sprague, whose talent and graciousness cannot appease a certain hyena kind of criticism, is taking care of her father and her pretty baby like a good woman, and living as serenely in her retirement as she shone brilliantly in "society" last winter. It is perilous to be a perfect lady in this great scrambling arena, and I have often thought what mutual magnanimity it might require for Senator Sprague and his wife to read the malicious paragraphs which are set afloat about their relative intimacies. The fact is that Senator Sprague is a man worthy to be the husband of any lady. Wealth has not made of him, as of many sons of rich men, a mere profligate; but his objects and career have been exalted; he has served his State in all capacities, and he demonstrated his fine taste and ambition as well when he married. There is no pleasanter couple in the city. His life is unostentatious, but marked by close attention to public duty; and without agreeing with all his views, I have watched him for a year right steadily, and conceive that he carries fully as many guns as his colleague, Senator Anthony. I am not acquainted with the Senator at all, but write out of some natural indignation at seeing all sorts of little paragraphs to his disturbance, flying round, inspired by wanton or ignorant pens.

THE WOMAN QUESTION IN POLITICS.

There is a social evil reviving about the Capitol which it is time to rebuke. Long files of Cyprians are in the habit of rendezvousing there and parading between the House and Senate and in the lobbies thereof, calling out members, making assignations for the future and loans for the past, and so completely signalizing the place that it is at her peril that a good woman walks alone in the Capitol.

A couple of days ago I saw a crowd in the office of a Justice of the Peace, and within was a crying woman swearing out a warrant against Mrs. Lucy Cobb for invading her husband. This woman Cobb, whom you will remember as attaining a great deal of notoriety as a pardon-broker in 1866, is now an ubiquitous personage, famous for her physical measurements, a fine vulgar being, and she makes the Capitol her shamble. [illegible] from the House of Representatives a grave and portly Democratic member with a card in his hand.

"Did you send this card?"—to a woman.

"Yes."

"What do you want with me, calling me out of the House of Representatives every day?"

"I want to say something privately to you, Mr. ——."

"I'll tell you what I think of you. You're a—it's of no consequence, copiously emphasized—and I'll have you sent to jail if I ever hear of you again!"

Panic overspread the lobby at this door. It was a scene such as occurs in Murder Bay sometimes, but hardly under the Capitol.

Among the harridans who lobby for small considerations at the Capitol, one respectable-looking old matron, who presents herself with two or three young girls, sends in her name, and when the member comes out she introduces the young ladies, saying: "I live at a certain number; here is my card. You must come and call on these young ladies, my nieces."

The member goes, perhaps, to see the interesting young ladies, compromises himself, and votes for the old lady's bill. It is needless to say that the supposed young women are a parcel of common women the old lady has dressed for the occasion.

I have been told a story that I suppose to be true, considering its authority and the circumstantiality of it, concerning a reverend Senator, who saw an idle fellow here, possessed of a handsome wife, weary of his poverty and character. The woman had the nominal backing of a Revenue Inspectorship in one of the late territories. The husband, after a time, heard such gossip as he might expect from Washington, and he hastily returned here, jealousy proving to be greater than dependence. He burst into the lodgings of his wife, and found the Senator as he expected. The Senator executed what acrobats would call a *pas de seul* out of a second-story window, was received upon a friendly pile of manure below, and had his garments flung to him by an extraordinary [illegible] of somebody's presence of mind. For nearly a week he kept away from the Senate, while the injured husband daily sent in a visiting card, and waited with a pistol to take summary vengeance. The happening of a tragedy in the lobby of the Senate, perhaps on the Senate floor, was prevented by the Senator sending the man a fresh commission and some present relief.

I notice a material accession, within a few weeks, of chaste women at the Capitol, though there probably are fewer than celebrated the last year of the war. As a general rule, it is bad practice for a Senator or member to quit his seat at the reception of a card from the lobbies. Some of the better Senators make this stand for their purity and dignity an inviolable rule. They will receive a letter, but will not enter into the suggestion of a call card.

Another bad indication that I notice this winter is the indecent style of party and dinner dressing, the wearing of dresses that expose the entire spine and are cut nearly as liberally on the other side. At the reception one sees numbers of ladies, often of social rank, exhibiting muscular trunks or enamel, and at a celebrated dinner party, the other day, I stood in a group, of which two ladies were members, whose dresses were cut like those of La Valliere and Madame Du Barry, recalling the worst days of Bourbon indecency. I turned away in some disgust and said to Judge Blank:

"Well! what do you think of that?"

"I haven't seen such a sight since I was weaned!" said the Judge.

INAUGURATION FESTIVITIES.

Those nasty people whose names are appended to every paper that can be placarded, have secured the bleak granite unfinished side of the Treasury Building for the Inaugural Ball. Ten dollars a ticket to an infamous is the modest watchword and reply. Meantime the great inauguration ox, fattened on Indian meal, a scrubby one, livered-diseased ox, has come to town and will be cut into tickets for dyspepsia.

The attempt to organize a national gaiety in a people and an age which are legitimately organized only for skating, for church-going, and for being lectured to, generally results in an expenditure of money here, a jam, a scandal and satiety. Our homes are too happy, our heads too close to our hearts, to take to this monstrous blunder of ball room with grace. The dance is not national here. If you take the poll of the Presidential electors you will find that only about a dozen of them can walk through a cotillion. The real object of this ball is to afford strange visitors opportunity to see the notables, and to give the ladies a place to parade in full dress. This object could be attained cost by a colossal reception, but ten dollars is too much to pay for waltzing on the cold granite slabs of the Treasury. I advise your readers who are coming here to invest this money in a buggy ride to Fort Stevens or Arlington.

It is extraordinary that a city of a hundred thousand people, so patronized by liberal visitors as Washington, should not have a commodious public hall or a tolerable theatre. Government is asked to feed the poor here, to earn the people work, to lend them music to dance by and a place to dance in. [illegible] The whole city leans against John Sherman at present and his air-line railroad, about which, as an observer, I find it impossible to estimate an opinion. Mr. Bill Kelley says that he is opposed to the road because it will leave the great city of Philadelphia to one side. This should be large and convincing. But Mr. Sherman says that the capital must have more than one outlet North. In this, also, I acquiesce with cheerfulness. Mr. Trumbull says, at last, that the General Government ought to attend to its own business, [illegible] cease to charter corporations, and get wiser and less meddlesome. Altogether, the court reserves its decision. The route from Washington to New York is practically consolidated now, under Wm. Prescott Smith, the famous Master of Transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, who distributed all the armies so speedily, and it begins to take rank with the best Western railways.

CORCORAN, THE BANKER.

The relations of Corcoran, the banker, to Washington are now being exhibited in a quarrel over the Georgetown Cemetery called "Oak Hill." This is one of the most picturesque of the many delightful places of sepulture in America and the fashionable place of interment here. It stands upon the highest ridge of Georgetown Heights, where there is a sudden precipitous descent to Rock Creek. This descent makes a natural amphitheatre, and on the successive terraces of it the monuments stand in half a circle, no common grave-slabs being permitted. In a gulf below, the creek rambles over [illegible] was given to the cemetery company by Mr. Corcoran, and ornamented, I think, with his endowment.

Corcoran you know to have been a banker of lukewarm loyalty, but he was the only public-spirited citizen of Washington. He built a fine art gallery and made it over to the city; his house was filled with original [illegible] Now, the cemetery company, in the matter of some small trouble between Corcoran and a sexton, show an ungrateful spirit of resentment, and wound the spirit that loved them. Meantime, Corcoran being a rebel, as some call it, or certainly no more friendly to the war than some of your Chicago Democrats, had his property seized when the war began. His fine estate of Harewood, his art gallery, his house, and the rest of his property, were occupied by the military. He has brought suit for rent for these, and some ugly disclosures have come out, if report be true—one to the effect that Corcoran and certain Democratic Senators at the house of the Russian Minister, passionately alleged that Lincoln ought to be stabbed. The case seems resolved to this, that Corcoran ought not to get any satisfaction from government, but that the Oak Hill Cemetery people, whose fathers and children sleep under his turf, ought to be ashamed of themselves. Private ingratitude has no excuse in the accident of public unworthiness, any more than Milton's wicked daughters could escape shame because their father was a foe to the king. Because government would not pay Corcoran rent the Washington people would bully him out of his cemetery.

Meantime Harold, the pal of Wilkes Booth, has been buried in the Congressional Cemetery, close by William Wirt, George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, and other great people. This seems to be a case of irreverent Gerrymandering. The old arsenal where the assassins lie, has been pulled down. The great crime has passed out of the revenge into the pity of men.

SICKNESS OF ELIHU WASHBURNE.

Mr. Elihu Washburne is sick at home. In the interests of public purity, economy and industry, as well as to the higher excellences of a bold and decisive sagacity, and unmistakable perception of character and conception of statesmanship, Mr. Washburne's illness at this time is almost as grave a matter as would be that of General Grant. Whoever may be the leader of Congress, he possesses more of the public confidence than any man in it, and deserves it in a higher degree. He championed that era of reform which the country has learned to accept, and made the way clear for General Grant to begin his career of retrenchment, economy, reform in the public service, and an honest payment of the public revenue, which is the definition of "Peace."

In the history of these times he will be a leading figure among statesmen. Where others broached a theory of finance, led a personal issue, or were absorbed in selfish aspirations, he put himself at the head of the body of action, rebuked corruption, stood fast at the gates of the Treasury, and made the path of public duty so straight and narrow that the extinction of the debt became the only feasible outlet. General Grant had no Lieutenant in the battle-field so invaluable as Washburne in Congress. He belongs to the galaxy of Sherman, Stanton, Thomas and Sheridan—in the Grand Marshal of the peace, and, altogether, the tallest figure developed since the surrender of Lee.

A sturdy unconsciousness of all save his purpose, no respecter of persons, a practised hand in the entire laboratory of public affairs, and without other ambition than work—these qualities, developed into an enthusiasm, [illegible] have worked Mr. Washburne past the limit of his endurance, and his sick bed is harassed by his public anxieties. He is a man of wonderful physical strength. People in Galena have told me of some of his muscular exhibitions, illustrative of his great courage as well, as how he once picked up an insolent grant who insulted him in his office and threw him, bodily, down stairs. The scene in the House of Representatives, when Butler, the other day, played the ruffian before the Electoral Convention, overcame Mr. Washburne, and he went to bed, where he still lies. Outside the jealousy of a few of his colleagues, and the fear of the lobby, Mr. Washburne is one of the most popular of manly men in Washington. [illegible]

"THE VENERABLE NIBS."

The New York *Tribune*, looking round in vain to find any young blood to enforce its theory of high tariff, [illegible] upon old Mr. Carey, an octogenarian [illegible] like one escaped from a previous age, inscrutably overlooked by Death. This respectable old person exists [illegible] he is a great political economist. When Smith, Tompkins or Robinson sometimes wonder what particular object Providence has in making them, old Mr. Carey turns up, like Methuselah, and [illegible] conceptions of Genesis. It's a great comfort for a protectionist to see old Mr. Carey now and then, and it is a superstition in Philadelphia that free trade will come in about the time that Henry C. Carey goes out. This notion is firmly shared by the venerable Carey himself. He walks along sailing pitifully.

[illegible] Throughout Pennsylvania a sigh of relief is heard at such times, [illegible] among Noah's animals when they found that the ark would swim. Then the venerable Carey is seen come down Third street, walking like Noah in the fore and rare of day, figures to right of him, figures to left of him, figures in front of him, and all the little shop-keepers, plumbers and gas-fitters peep through their doors, saying:

"Venerable man! You have come down to us from a former generation!"

These also drag to their doors the juvenile heirs of "protection," and say:

"Young William Penn, behold! Robert Morris, Junior, see! If it were not for yon venerable Nibs, where do you think Philadelphia would be?"

"Over Jersey!" replies juvenile Protection.

"Further, our further. It would all be in New York."

Then all upon their knees, and ask that the life of this venerable Nibs may long be spared. The venerable N., meantime, proceeds upon his way, hearing such whispers as:

"The most learned man on the yearth!"

"So full of intelligence that he can put his finger in his mouth and touch it!"

"The highest caketaster, warranted for a thousand years!"

[illegible]

It is the energetic young juvenile, the sphynx of the Schuylkill, who is now writing articles like the dropping of nickels from a lottery wheel for Horace Greeley, in criticism of Mr. Wells' report. He is the son of Matthew Carey, an Irish bookseller of Philadelphia, who founded a fortune to support Henry C. Carey in his vaporings. And apropos of these Careys, father and son, I desire to institute some inquiries of the venerable Nibs.

MOTHER CAREY AND THE CAREY CHICKENS.

Matthew Carey was the wild Irish son of a government contractor, born in Dublin. He was left rich and educated, and he wandered to France at the time Franklin was negotiating the American treaty. After working in Franklin's private printing office at Passy, near Paris, Matthew returned to Dublin and edited various revolutionary papers, in the course of which work he libelled the English rulers and was sent to Newgate jail. He escaped to America and settled in Philadelphia with a burning hate of the English Government, which directed all his future life and opinions. Out of this hate principally arose Matthew Carey's advocacy of a high tariff in America, as a thorn in the side of English trade and commerce. Between 1787 and 1830 Matthew Carey was a Philadelphia journalist and bookseller, was patronized by Lafayette, was the first reporter of legislative debates among journalists, a duellist, and a concocter of the tariffs of 1827 and 1828. He was the legitimate successor of Franklin and Bradford in the printing and publishing enterprise of America, and his books and journals were hawked through all the States. He helped materially to make Philadelphia the seat of ideas and literature, and in 1821 he retired from publishing in favor of Henry Charles Carey, the present economist, [illegible] "high tariff."

The advantage of having a publishing house is that you can print your own lucubrations, and it took two men in the Congressional Library, to-day, to bring me the writings of Henry C. Carey. [illegible] Philadelphia was a city of public spirit, of political and intellectual life, the seat of library activity, the publisher of Boston authors, Longfellow, Poe, Griswold, Dr. Bird, Hugh Legare. The tariff policy was enacted, and Philadelphia, taught to depend upon the public press, lost her books and her commerce speedily. The house established by Matthew Carey does not exist. [illegible] goes to and fro on Third street, and whenever there arises a cry for "More tariff! Pile it on!" a solemn echo of assent is heard from his venerable Nibs. He has had his colossal soporifics translated into German and Swedish in the endeavor to contract the sympathies and exchanges of men, but the Young World marches on; the Old Ark drifts amongst ships-of-the-line and iron-clads; and man will never fully enjoy Henry C. Carey until he has been dead some time, when his treatises will be exhumed with those of King James on witchcraft, Paracelsus on magic, and Cotton Mather on the devil. His political theory is that free trade is the happy ideal of a State, to be attained by successive terraces of high tariff. This, supplied like a ricketty construction in Flemish domestic architecture—gable rising upon gable of words—culminates in a sort of Pecksniffian sermon, asserting the theory of general harmony in industry and commerce as opposed to their general antagonism. In other words, you build Chinese walls between all countries to prepare the way of perfect peace, impoverish the consumers, the bulk of mankind, to make the few manufacturers independent, and so prove the general harmony of things by their uniform artificiality. The colossal wreck of H. C. Carey going down the monotonous village-streets of Philadelphia, his drivel looked up to as the Lilliputs looked unto Gulliver, is a picture of [illegible] for Dean Swift, or Samuel Pepys to make heroic!

GATH.

GOLD CONTRACTS.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

Full Report of the Opinion Delivered by the Chief Justice.

The Supreme Court, on the 15th inst., decided the first of the important pending cases before them arising under the Legal Tender act. This opinion was rendered in the New York case of Frederick Bronson, executor of Arthur Bronson, deceased, vs. Peter Rodes, and was delivered as follows by the Chief Justice:

This case comes before us on a writ of error from the Court of Appeals of New York. The facts shown by the record may be briefly stated. In December, 1851, one Christian Metz, having borrowed of Frederick Bronson, executor of Arthur Bronson, $1,400, executed his bond for the repayment to Bronson of the principal sum borrowed on the first day of January, 1857, in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the United States, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BURDELL MURDER.

A Mystery of Twelve Years Solved at Last—The Assassination of John Walton and John Matthews.

The New York *World* professes to have discovered the real murderer of Dr. Burdell, in 1857, in the person of Charles Jefferds, who was killed [illegible] by a fellow convict, in Sing Sing, where he was confined under sentence of death for the "Walton-Matthews" murders. The World's statement, after recounting the particulars of the trial of Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel, the latter recently sentenced to the Penitentiary for frauds on the revenue—thus proceeds:

In the year 1860 the city was again startled one bright morning to learn that two men had been shot dead in the public streets, and by the same person. [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT FIRE.

Michigan Central Wood Beds Burned—5,000 Cords of Wood Destroyed.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Feb. 18.

[illegible]

J. WILKES BOOTH.

Arrival of his Remains in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb [illegible]

The remains of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which were removed from Washington on Monday afternoon, arrived here in the evening. They were contained in a pine box, the government blankets being wrapped about the person. The original box, which was much decayed, having been rotted by dampness, was exchanged for a plain coffin.

The remains were brought here as secretly as possible, and deposited at the warerooms of Mr. Weaver. It soon became noised about that the body was here, and, at an early hour this morning, crowds of people [illegible] all anxious to get a glimpse of the last mortal remains of the assassin. [illegible] admission, however, until about 3 p. m., when the box was again opened and the body, or rather skeleton, was transferred to a splendid metallic coffin.

There was but little of the remains left, the flesh having all disappeared, leaving nothing but a mass of blackened bones. Upon one foot was an old army shoe, and upon the other a boot cut open upon the instep [illegible] covered the left foot, the leg having been broken in his leap from the stage-box of the theatre after he had assassinated President Lincoln. The remainder of his dress consisted of a round brown coat, black pants and vest, all of which were rotten and decayed. [illegible] During the afternoon hundreds of people visited the place, but were not allowed to view the remains. After a short time it was found that the curious crowd had cut the box almost to pieces for souvenirs. Many persons also visited Green Mount Cemetery during the day, believing the interment would be made there, but went away disappointed.

Mrs. Booth and her sons, Edwin Booth and Junius Brutus Booth, will arrive here to-morrow, when the body will be deposited in the vault at the Green Mount Cemetery, and in a few days will be secretly interred in the presence of the family, at Baltimore Cemetery, beside the remains of Junius Brutus Booth, the senior.

There seems a disposition on the part of many people here to get up a demonstration, but the relatives of Booth, bitterly opposed to anything of the sort, have arranged to inter the remains secretly, as above stated. The presence of Booth's remains has been the topic of conversation among all classes here, and has created considerable excitement.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars for Breaking a Molar.

Acquittal of William Vie, the Slayer of Aregood.

Married Against His Will—Perjury Charged.

The Divorce Business.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Court continued the hearing of motions for new trial in the Government cases, and entered a rehearing in the case of the proceeding against the distillery of Elisha W. Dutcher.

Julius Solomon was fined $50 for a violation of the revenue laws.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following proceeding was minuted:

Discharged—Anton Fredericks, of Joliet.

Adjudication—J. S. Champlin, of Chicago.

Schedules Amended—William Mitchel, of Chicago; Samuel Montgomery, of Chicago; John H. Ferrill, of Berry County; George B. Pettit, of Chicago; Alonzo H. Norris, of Dixon, Lee County.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The court was engaged in concluding the trial of the cause of Jacob Bossi v. John P. Lenz. This was an action in trespass. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant assaulted him on the first day of March last, in a beer saloon; that he threw a glass or tumbler at him, knocking out a molar tooth, cutting his lip, &c. The defence was provocation by means of an assault. The jury found the defendant guilty, and assessed the plaintiff's damages at $350.

Marcellus A. Smith v. Edward W. Moore. Cognovit, judgment for [illegible]

In the case of The People against The West Division Railway Company, time to plead was extended until the first day of the next term. This is the case involving the question of the right of the company to act as a railway corporation.

DIVORCE.

Annie Leadley v. James Leadley. Decree of divorce granted on the ground of cruelty. The parties were married at York, England, on the 12th day of May, 1858. They have several children. The husband was found guilty of drunkenness and cruelty in all respects. According to the testimony he had beaten his wife when she was well and when she was sick. He had [illegible] his muscular power upon several of his children. Three witnesses were sworn. [illegible]

NEW SUITS.

Edwin Story v. Julia E. Story. Proceeding for divorce on the ground of desertion. The complainant states in his bill that he was married to the respondent on the 10th day of February, 1858, at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He avers that he moved to Chicago about three years ago, and that he has resided here ever since. He complains of his wife that she wilfully deserted him for upwards of two years, and that upon direct refusals to join him in his present home. There is a child of the marriage, a girl, aged about four years, and of this child complainant asks the custody.

NEW SUITS.

Clark M. Curry v. Dennis O'Callahan and wife. Breach of covenant. Damages $3,000. [illegible]

William H. Earle v. William H. Brooks, Jr., et al. This is a bill to secure an interest in fifteen acres, being lots 6, 7 and 8 of Gouge & Dorsey's subdivision in section 29, 39, 14. [illegible] he purchased a quarter interest in the property, which is denied him. Injunction issued.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chief Justice Gary held no court yesterday.

Judge Porter continued the trial of William Vie, who was charged with the murder of George F. Aregood, at Willow Springs, in October last. In this case the homicide was acknowledged, and the only question raised was as to the sanity of the prisoner. [illegible]

[illegible]

AN OUTRAGE.

Cruel Treatment of [illegible] Guardian's [illegible] Child.

[illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY [illegible]

[illegible]

A Night Horror in a [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars for Breaking a Molar.

Acquittal of William Vie, the Slayer of Arogood.

Married Against His Will—Perjury Charged.

The Divorce Business.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Court continued the hearing of motions for new trial in the Government cases, and caused a rehearing in the case of the proceeding against the distillery of Elisha W. Datcher.

Julius Soldmann was fined $50 for a violation of the revenue laws.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following proceeding was minuted:

Discharges—Anton Fredericks, of Joliet.

Adjudication—J. B. Champlin, of Chicago.

Schedules Amended—William Mitchell, of Chicago; Samuel Montgomery, of Chicago; John H. Ferrill, of Henry County; George R. Pettit, of Chicago; Albion H. Norris, of Dixon, Lee County.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The court was engaged in concluding the trial of the cause of Jacob Boeni v. John P. Lenz. This was an action in trespass. The plaintiff charged that the defendant assaulted him on the 21st day of March last, in a beer saloon; that he threw a glass or tumbler at him, knocking out a molar tooth, cutting his lip, &c. The defence was provocation by means of an assault. The jury found the defendant guilty, and assessed the plaintiff's damages at $350.

Marcellus S. Smith v. Edward W. Morse. Covenant. Damages for $650.

In the case of The People against The West Division Railway Company, time to plead was extended until the first day of the next term. This is the case involving a decision as to the right of the company to act as a railway corporation.

IN CHANCERY.

Annie Leadley v. James Leadley. Decree of divorce granted on the ground of cruelty. The parties were married at York, England, on the 18th day of May, 1868. They have several children. The husband was found guilty of drunkenness and consequent cruelty. According to the testimony he had beaten his wife when she was well and when she was sick. He had also exercised his peculiar powers upon several of his children. Three witnesses were sworn. One was the wife. She testified to having been beaten even as she lay upon the bed of childbirth. A daughter (Mary Jane) of the parties corroborated the mother's statement, and Thomas Sellitt, who was present at the wedding, testified to the habit of excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks on the part of defendant.

NEW SUITS.

Edwin Spear v. Julia E. Spear. Proceeding for divorce on the ground of desertion.

The complainant states in his bill that he was married to the respondent on the 10th day of February, 1855, at Charleston, Massachusetts. He also avers that he moved to Chicago about three years ago, and that he has resided here ever since. He complains of his wife that she has wilfully deserted him for upwards of two years, and this upon direct refusal to join him in his present home. There is a child of the marriage, a girl, aged about four-teen years, and of this child complainant asks the custody.

NEW SUITS.

Clark M. Carr v. Dennis O'Callaghan and wife. Breach of covenant. Damages $1,000. In this case a *capias* was issued in ejectment. It is charged that a contract was made to deliver the west half of lot 8, block 46, school section addition, for the sum of $7,000, and that fraudulent representations were made as to the incumbrances resting upon the property.

William S. Earle v. William H. Brooks, Jr., et als. This is a bill to secure an interest in fifteen acres, being lots 7, 8 and 4 of Gough & Berneys' subdivision in section 10, 38, 14. The complainant states that at the expense of $10,000 he purchased a quarter interest in the property which is denied him. Injunction issued.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chief Justice Gary held no court yesterday.

Judge Porter continued the trial of William Vie, who was charged with the murder of George F. Arogood, at Willow Springs, in October last. In this case the homicide was acknowledged, and the only question raised was as to the sanity of the prisoner. The State's attorney was aided by A. Van Buren, Esq., the defence being conducted by Messrs. Bentley and Ward. The evidence in the case having been concluded on Thursday, the argument, the people having the close, ceased about noon. An adjournment was then taken till 2 o'clock. At that hour the Court convened and delivered the instructions which should guide the jury.

The instructions of the Court for the people were, in substance, as follows:

The crime of murder is the unlawful killing of a human being in the peace of the people, with malice aforethought, and this malice may be implied where no considerable provocation appears or where the circumstances of the homicide show an abandoned and malignant heart; therefore, if the jury believe, from the evidence, beyond reasonable doubt, that William Vie killed George W. Arogood with aforethought malice, as charged in the indictment, then there should be a finding that the prisoner is guilty. The Court explained the reasonable doubt, and ... it being a doubt which shall command itself to the understanding ... The deliberation must include the recollection that voluntary drunkenness is no excuse for crime, and that although evidence of good character be proper to be considered by the jury, but if there were a conviction on the whole of the evidence that the killing was done with malice aforethought, then good character could not shield him from the consequences of his act. If the jury find a finding of murder, in that event the jury shall fix the penalty, which shall be death by hanging, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of not less than fourteen years and may extend to the term of his natural life.

...

The jury went to the room at about twenty minutes past four. At seven minutes past seven, they returned, finding the prisoner not guilty.

The court room was well nigh cleared of spectators, but the word was speedily noised abroad, ...

The States Attorney moved, when the verdict was returned, that the same jury pass upon the present mental condition of the prisoner. The Court ruled that under the statute the same jury should pass upon this new issue; therefore he instructed them that they should retire and find whether the prisoner is ... now, at the time of trial, insane. There was no re-empanelling of the jury, nor were they sworn to try this issue, nor had evidence been received or allowed to be given upon the point. The jury found that the prisoner is not now insane. Thereupon it was remarked in Court by the Judge that we want a statute authorizing the jury on a finding of a verdict in a capital case where the defence of insanity has been interposed, to find as to the present mental condition of the prisoner.

The prisoner was discharged under both verdicts. He was not, however, made aware of the discharge, other than he had been told by his little child, until the Bailiff, passing through the room of the Law Institute, had cleared away a considerable number of the bystanders who had stood at the door of the court-room door or about three hours. When he was released he was taken in charge of the friends his wife has made during her stay here. The State's Attorney declared ... tribune had descended to be placed for the consideration of ... and the prisoner's counsel were ... for the term. Being thus discharged and the court being adjourned, several of both came within the bar, offering congratulations to the attorneys for the defence.

The master call of the criminal calendar was postponed until Monday, when the killing of William Reese will be investigated.

NEW SUITS.

Thomas Mawby v. A. B. Strickland et als. (American Brandy Schnapps Company). Assumpsit. Damages $500.

Charles T. Brown et als. v. George H. Brown et al. Petition for partition of the east 30 feet of the west 60 feet of lot 3, block ..., School Section addition, and improvements, lately the property of the ... deceased.

Peter Lynch, by his next friend James Morgan, v. Mary Lynch. Proceedings for divorce. ...

...

Justice B. Bricker v. George S. Bricker. Proceedings for divorce. The complainant alleges that she was married to respondent in the city of Boston on the 25th day of September, 1858, and ...

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that she has by him a child, now aged 10 years. ...

Patrick ... v. ... Assumpsit. Damages $1,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The grand jury still continue in session, with the intention of investigating all ...

William Horsley v. Jane Horsley. Proceedings for divorce on the ground of cruelty. It is averred that the parties were married on the ... day of February, 1860. There is one child.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CASE.

Cruel Treatment of an Orphan—The Guardian's Attempt to Rescue the Child.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Feb. 18.

Mr. William Mitchell, of Kansas, and Messrs. Young and Carleton, of Berlin, called at the Police Station, day before yesterday, to secure the services of the force in obtaining possession of a little girl named Katie Selden, who, it is alleged, was spirited away from her relatives for some unknown motives. From Mr. Carleton we learn the following particulars in relation to the case:

Several years ago a Mr. Selden, of Connecticut, emigrated to Kansas, where he shortly after married a German lady. They were not destined to enjoy each other's society long. Death entered the family circle, and called Mr. Selden from the walks of life, leaving Mrs. Selden and an infant daughter to breast the waves of this troublesome world without a protector. Mrs. Selden, after the shadow of her affliction had in a measure disappeared, accepted the hand of a Lutheran clergyman. They lived on happily, and were blessed with a son, when death again visited the circle—this time carrying off the former Mrs. Selden, and leaving little Katie Selden an orphan.

The clergyman, soon after the death of his wife, left Kansas for Berlin, in this State, telling his friends that he would return shortly, as he merely intended to visit some friends. He took with him both Katie and his son. Not long after reaching Berlin the clergyman was smitten with the charms of a Teutonic maiden, proposed, was accepted, and shortly after celebrated his wedding. After this marriage a systematic course of ill-treatment was pursued toward little Katie Selden.

The guardian of the Selden estate in Kansas, Mr. William Mitchell, finding that the clergyman did not return, made inquiries by letter, and, of course, learned that his charge was subject to abuse. Why and wherefore was a question to which no plausible solution presented itself, unless it was to obtain possession of the estate to which little Katie is an heir. Mr. Mitchell immediately proceeded to Berlin to reclaim the child and place it under the care of its grand-parents, who reside in Kansas.

On arriving at Berlin, and making known his mission, he was informed that Katie had gone to Oshkosh on a visit to some relatives of her stepfather. Mr. Williams proceeded to that city, but found that she had been spirited away. All trace was lost, until Mr. Williams fell in with Messrs. Young and Carleton, of Berlin, who advised him to visit Milwaukee, and the parties then came to this city together. After much difficulty they were successful in finding her in the family of a German residing in the Ninth Ward. Here they were made acquainted with the saddest occurrence in the short, though eventful life of the little orphan.

The party to whose charge she was consigned, under instruction visited a surgeon and represented that this child, but six years old, was the slave of a vile habit. The surgeon, whose name we preserve for "future reference," gave it as his opinion that an operation was necessary to a cure. The girl was hereupon subjected to a surgical operation which to all intents unsexes her. As soon as they were apprised of the outrage, the guardian and gentlemen from Berlin secured the services of four of our leading surgeons to examine the case. After a thorough investigation they pronounced the treatment uncalled for, even if the child had been guilty of the alleged practice, a charge, in their opinion, without foundation. The clergyman arrived while the investigation was progressing, and learning that the case was assuming a serious aspect, promised to deliver the orphan to the guardian at the Newhall House, but failing to appear at the appointed time, search was instituted, which has not, as yet, proved successful.

The child is the only heir to considerable property in Kansas, which leads to the suspicion that the treatment she has suffered was intended to superinduce death, after which those interested would succeed to the estate.

The case is exciting considerable interest, and we hope soon to chronicle the arrest of those engaged in this outrageous affair.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFRAY.

Shooting Scrape Between an Old Man of Eighty and His Grandsons and Son-in-Law.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 13.

An old family feud came to a shooting focus last Monday in Abbeville, in Lafayette County, Mississippi, about sixty miles from Memphis, which, from the disparity of the parties engaged and their peculiar relations, rather takes the lead of the shooting scrapes that have had the mournful pleasure of recording in many years. There is something so incredible and solemnly ludicrous in an old man with wintry hair, and little of it, turning back from the open grave to have a deadly conflict with his grand-children, that we would not tell such a story without the most satisfactory evidence of the fact. But yesterday we met a prominent citizen from Mississippi, who gave us the following authentic statement:

Last Monday one John Clarke, aged 80, of Lafayette County, Miss., and his son, a man of years and family, had a difficulty at Abbeville with Mr. Wm. Wimberley and Wimberley's two sons, both young men. Now, Wimberley, is the son-in-law of Clarke, Sr., hence Mr. Wimberley's two sons are grandsons of old Mr. Clarke. The fracas they had was the result of an old family feud, which has been on hand many years, but the history of it we are unable to give.

They met in town, perhaps by chance, perchance by a concerted plan; any way they met; they skirmished, they flourished revolvers and bowie knives, fired several shots at each other and slashed vigorously with their knives. It is to be regretted that the spectators interfered before any work was made for the Coroner. When the smoke of the battle cleared away, it was ascertained that there was killed, none; wounded, five. Every one engaged was wounded. Old grandfather Clarke received a shot in the head that might have killed a younger man, but he will probably recover and live yet to kill his man. His affectionate son-in-law, old man Wimberly, was well shot in the neck; he also may recover. The three young men, Clarke versus his nephews, the two Wimberlys, were sliced and hacked with the knives, but not dangerously. It is said that they all intend to recover as soon as convenient and finish the battle.

The Clarke family became famous in the line of tragedy many years ago. Not long before the war old man Clarke had two sons, John and William, killed by a neighbor named Thomason, and his two sons. The peculiar feature of that tragedy was that one of the Clarkes killed was Thomason's son-in-law. In the fracas Thomason was beaten nearly to death, but his sons came to his relief, and the two Clarkes were shot down like beeves. The Thomasons fled to Arkansas and never returned to Mississippi. This makes a family history, when all put together, that is without parallel.

A Night Horror in a Lunatic Asylum

From the New York Herald, Feb. 15.

The "Lodge"—by which appellation the small three-story building set apart for the worst and most rabid of the lunatics, on the west of this island, is known—was the scene of a most shocking affair some time during Friday night last, by which the life of a poor demented creature was taken by another, in a moment of frenzy, and the deed was mainly owing to the apparent mismanagement of the authorities in not properly guarding against this danger to which the inmates of the institution are at present so much exposed. The facts in the case are as follows: There are about 1,300 inmates in the four structures set apart for lunatics on the island in question, all of which are occupied, the "Lodge" being filled to repletion. The accommodations here are so meagre that it has been found necessary for several months past, in order to meet the demands of the increase in the number of unfortunates, to cause their sleeping two in a cell, instead of one, as heretofore, when the patients are dangerous and liable to do bodily harm to one another. Each of these apartments is furnished with an iron bedstead and a wooden tub, or "..." heavy oak, such utensils being ... patients are locked up and are not released ... o'clock each evening until the next morning. ... On Friday night one of the female lunatics lodged in this department arose from her couch and in a paroxysm of madness seized the heavy tub at the side of the cot and raising it above her head, brought it down with terrific force upon the skull of her sleeping comrade, crushing it in and killing her instantly. The shrieks and howlings in the lunatic asylum are so familiar to the ears of their keepers as to attract little or no attention at any time during the night; hence if any noise was made by the victim in her struggle it was not noticed. At 5 o'clock, when the female keeper of the ward in which the horrible affair transpired threw open the door of the cell, great was her horror in beholding the maniac murderess and her murdered companion lying side by side in their gory cot, a ghastly spectacle, indeed. The bed-clothing was saturated with blood, which dripped slowly from the pendant covering and streamed over the floor of the room, while the brains of the dead woman, which had been literally scooped out with the fingers of the murderess, lay scattered about and bespattered the walls. The demented woman was removed immediately from the cell, and the circumstances attending the affair were kept so strictly private as to almost elude the observation even of nearly every one about the place. The remains of the deceased, whose name has not transpired, were coffined quietly and expeditiously, and were interred without delay. She was, in our vicinity, twenty-six years of age, and had neither friend nor relative living ... responsible for ... The murderess is of course ...

The facts narrated ... have been obtained from ... employees concerned in the ... the names of the ... tragedy were not disclosed.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

Removal of his Remains in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.

The remains of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which were removed from Washington on Monday afternoon, arrived here last evening. They were contained in a plain pine box, two government blankets being wrapped about the person. The original box, which was much decayed, having been rotted by dampness, was exchanged for a plain coffin.

The remains were brought here as secretly as possible, and deposited at the wareroom of Mr. Weaver. It became noised about that his body was here, and, at an early hour this morning, crowds of people began to assemble, all anxious to get a glimpse of the last mortal remains of the assassin. All were denied admission, however, until about 3 p. m., when the box was again opened, and the body, or rather skeleton, was transferred to a splendid metallic coffin.

There was but little of the remains on the flesh having all disappeared, leaving but a mass of blackened bones. Upon one foot was an old army shoe, and upon the other a boot cut open upon the toe. ... covered the left foot, the leg having been broken in his leap from the stage-box of the theatre, after he had assassinated President Lincoln. The remainder of his dress consisted of a rough brown coat, black pants and vest, all of which were rotten and decayed. The hair remained. During the afternoon hundreds of people visited the place, and some were allowed to view the remains. After a short time it was found that the curious crowd had cut the blankets almost to pieces to get souvenirs. Many persons also visited Green Mount Cemetery during the day, believing the interment would be made there, but came away disappointed.

Mrs. Booth and her sons Edwin Booth and Junius Brutus Booth will arrive here to-morrow, when the body will be deposited in a vault at the Government Cemetery, and in a few days will be secretly interred in the presence of the family, at Baltimore Cemetery, beside the remains of Junius Brutus Booth, the actor.

There seems a disposition on the part of many people to get up a demonstration, but the relatives of Booth, bitterly opposed anything of the sort, and have arranged to inter the remains secretly, as above stated. The presence of Booth's remains has been the topic of conversation among all classes here, and has created a sensation of the day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

The bill to amend the National currency act, which passed the House yesterday, contains an important section in regard to the redistribution of the currency.

... the amount of National Bank circulation shall be kept within the present limits of $300,000,000 ... now ... The law provided that $150,000,000 should be distributed with due regard to the existing banking capital, resources and necessities of the States. ... that the West would have got a much larger proportion of bank circulation, but this act also provided that any State Bank might also become a National Bank with the same privileges and powers, as all other associations organized under it.

At the time this distribution of the circulation was made, the West had but recently passed through a crisis, which had swept away nearly all the State Banks. Hundreds of wild-cat banks in the Western States were based upon Southern State bonds which by the war were rendered worthless, and the Banks and currency of the West were very few State Banks, while in the Eastern States they were more numerous than they had ever been. These numerous State Banks were permitted to become National Banks by merely changing their names, depositing their bonds, and taking their circulation from the government, in place of issuing their own, not even a change of directors was required. This was an immense banking capital already organized, while the banking capital of the West, for the reasons above mentioned, was not organized, but was mostly in private banks, and before the proper organizations could be perfected the circulation was gobbled up by Eastern State Banks. The result was that some of the Eastern States got nearly double the amount of circulation to which they would have been entitled, and though many organizations were soon perfected in the West, and some had even gone so far as to buy their bonds and forward them to Washington as security for circulating notes, they could not get them. It was stated in the House the other day, by one of the members, that the West had the same chance under the law, to get circulation at that time that the East did, but it will be seen that, owing to the disorganized condition of the banking capital, this was not the case.

The bill which passed the House yesterday, recognizes this inequality, and provides for a redistribution of the $150,000,000 on the basis of the appraised value of the *real and personal property* within the several States, and to arrive at which, the Comptroller of the Currency is required to make a new schedule of the excess and deficiency of each State. It is to be feared that the bill may not be got through the Senate before the close of the session, for, though the justice of this portion of it is unquestionable, the influence of the Eastern members will be brought to bear to delay it, for the purpose of defeating it, though in justice to the West it should be passed.

The demand for money in the local market continues about the same as during the previous days of the week, moderately active, but not pressing, except at a few banks. The roads in many parts of the interior are represented as almost impassable, so that in many directions the marketing of grain or other produce is brought to a stand-still and all trade with it, which of course makes collections from the country merchants difficult, and obliges city merchants to borrow of the banks.

The flow of currency to the country, which, a week ago, promised active trade, has been stopped by the difficulties mentioned above, and there is very little moving in any direction now.

Exchange was firmer and higher to-day. There were very few transactions, and we heard of but one sale between banks, at 40c per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers continue to charge 1-10 premium selling, and deduct 1-10 discount buying.

Government bonds were weak to-day, and ... lower on some issues. Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver in this market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Below are given the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with the price on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi-annual interest day of each issue:

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the current month were ... The range in New York to-day ...

...

Real Estate Transfers.

Warranted deeds for city and suburban property within a radius of seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, Feb. 19:

...

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

...

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

...

... as follows: ... There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but a dull set of markets. The early advices of continued decline in gold in New York made all ... weak, with free sellers and few buyers. The feeling was very weak, the general impression being that this is but the beginning of a big decline in gold. Many operators set the limit at 125, and still others predicted that the decline will continue till after the inauguration, and all agreed that till that time things will be so unsettled that there will be no confidence in values, and no activity in commercial circles. The bears were jubilant, with the bulls it was a genuine Blue Friday.

Highwines were dull, and nominal at 90c at the close, there were free sellers at the quotation.

Provisions were very dull—almost lifeless. Pork was fairly depressed, the market opening nominal at a decline of 50c, at $32.25 for spot, and the first sale at $32.50 buyer March. Subsequently spot ... at $32.00, and closed even weaker when New York was announced lower. We quote the market as closing at $31.75@32.00. Sales aggregated 5,400 brls, buyer March below the favorites. Lard was very quiet, but unchanged. Sales were made of 300 tcs. at 19c, but the market was weaker at the close, there being no buyers over 18½c. Meats were ... the only sale made being a lot of 50,000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders on private terms; quoted at ... Cumberlands and Rough Sides were nominal at ... Short Ribs at ... Pickled Hams at 17½c. Tallow was quiet, with sales of round lots at 11¾c. Grease was inactive. Beef was in some demand, but was held off the market.

The weakness in Pork was greater than that reported elsewhere, and was caused principally by offers to sell rather freely on the part of operators who have options maturing and had not made arrangements to carry the product when delivered. The purchases made were principally by the larger operators, who expect to be able to realize a profit out of the weakening, which they regard as but temporary.

Dressed Hogs were dull, and about 25c lower all round, the arrivals being more plentiful, while shippers were holding off. The sales made were effected near the close of the session, at $12.00@12.50 for light, and $13.50@13.00 for heavy, the market closing at $12.00@12.50 for good lots dividing on 200 lbs.

The receipts of Flour for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning were 6,747 brls, against 6,823 brls for the corresponding time last year. The shipments amounted to 12,079 brls—an increase of 7,388 brls over 1868. The movement to-day was about as large as on the preceding days of the week—some 3,630 brls being sold. As regards prices, the changes were few and unimportant, and the market ruled firm. The receipts of low grades of Spring Extras and Spring Superfines are gradually improving, yet there is no surplus of stock, but holders experience less difficulty in filling orders. White Winter Extras sold at $9.80; Red grades at $8.75; Spring Extras at $5.00@6.50; and Spring Superfines at $4.50@4.87½. No demand for Rye or Buckwheat Flour.

Wheat was lower and more quiet, but not particularly weak. There was an early disposition to sell, but holders soon saw that they gained nothing by placing their offers to a falling market, and withdrew their offers to a large extent. But for the decline in gold the market would, probably, have been firm, as the forward movement has been a free one for several days past, and the shipments have been uniformly in excess of the receipts. No. 1 Spring was weak, fully 2c lower. No. 2 was quiet. On the Open Board Wheat was excited and moderately active at $1.14@1.14¼, closing at the inside. On 'Change it opened weak and 1½c lower than yesterday's closing price, at $1.14 for regular No. 2 Spring. It improved a ¼c after the first ... was over, but was more quiet, then advanced to $1.14¾, with more activity by noon, but fell back dull to $1.14 on receipt of New York telegrams, then improved to $1.14½@1.14¾ at the close. We quote sales of 5,500 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.24@1.26 for regular and fresh respectively; 122,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.14@1.15¾; 4,000 bu No. 3 Spring at $1.07@1.08, and 1,000 bu Rejected Spring at $1.02@1.03. Total, 172,500 bu. Seller March sold at $1.15¾@1.15½, seller last half of ... at $1.14¾@1.15; and seller April at $1.16.

Corn was lower, but steady, though little better than nominal during the early part of the session. Spot Corn was not in such large supply but that holders were able to control the character of the offerings, but options were very free, and it was hard to impossible to sell for future, except at a large reduction on previous quotations. Half a dollar was named as the price to govern at the end of next week. For April there was a little more of firmness, as it was considered that national policies will be known by that time, and values re-established, while the demand will be at least a fair one. The decline was really not so extensive as might have been expected in view of the fact that Liverpool was quoted lower. In addition the market was quiet at 57¾@58c. On 'Change it opened quiet and about ½c below yesterday's closing quotations, at 57½c for New, there being few sellers at the start, and few buyers. No Grade sold at ... and New quiet. The market ruled steady at this price till some time past noon, then improved a shade, but closed weaker and dull at 57@57¼c. We quote sales of 101,600 bu New at 57¼@58c, ... bu No ... sold at ... seller last half of April and ... seller first half of May, and ... New sold at 57¼@58c seller March, and 58½@59c buyer do.

Oats were dull and lower. The decline was not so marked as in some other cases, but anything like activity was knocked out entirely by the news of "gold 1c lower." A few car lots were bought for local consumption, but there was no disposition to speculate on the turn of the market, and options were almost lifeless. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened dull and ½c lower, at 53¼c, and fell off to 53@53¼c nominally, improving a shade when New York was announced unchanged, and closing weaker at 53¼c. We quote sales of 21,600 bu at 53@53¼c, seller ... 6,000 bu Rejected at 51c. White Oats sold at 55c. ... 21,000 bu; seller March sold at 53¾c, and buyer the month as low as 53c.

Rye was very quiet, but steady, and a shade easier—about ½c lower than yesterday. Sales were made of 1,600 bu No. 1 at $1.17 for Regular and $1.19@1.19½ for strictly fresh, and 400 bu No. 2 at $1.17. Total 2,000 bu.

Barley was unchanged and held better than nominal, at $1.90 for Rejected No. 2; $1.96 for strictly Fresh do, and $1.57 for Rejected. Total sales were 4,800.

There was less activity in the demand for Seeds, but for Timothy prices ruled higher, with sales at a range of $3.40@3.50; Clover sold to a small extent at $9.00@9.85.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Flour steady, lower, $6.45@6.90. Wheat lower, unsettled. Corn tame, dull, at 86@90c. Oats steady, quiet, 73c. Whiskey dull, 94@95c. Pork dull, unsalable, $33.00. Lard quiet, 19@20c. Hogs dull, $14.25. Gold, 133½.

...

Flour lower, dull at $6.45@6.90. Wheat unsettled, heavy at $1.56@1.65. ... Corn dull and heavy at 86@90c. Oats dull, heavy. Pork lower at $32.50. Lard lower at 19¼@20c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.

Provisions quiet and easier. Mess Pork held at $32.00, no buyers over $32.00. Lard at 19¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 13c; Rib Sides, 15c; Clear Rib, 15½@15¾c. Clear, 16½@16¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.

Wheat quiet; No. 1 Spring at $1.25; No. 2 $1.13½. Receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu.

LATER.

Wheat dull at 2 lower; No. 1 Spring, $1.17¾; No. 2 do, $1.13.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—1:30 p. m.

Flour at 25s 6d. Red Wheat, 9s 6d@9s 9d; White do, 10s 11d. Old Corn, 32s; New do at 31s. Pork, 97s. Lard, 65s 6d.

LATER.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—4 p. m.

Red Wheat, 9s 6d@9s 9d. White do, 10s 9d. Old Corn, 32s; New, 31s 3d. Rest unchanged.

Later.

At the "Open Board," the market for No. 2 Spring Wheat was quiet, but firm, at the closing figures on 'Change, $1.14¼@1.14¾. Nothing done in Corn or Oats. At the evening session the Grain markets were entirely neglected, and prices were merely nominal. No movement in Pork Products.

The Live Hog market was dull and weak throughout, though prices were not quotably lower. Sales were slow at $9.50@11.25 for inferior to good smooth even lots. The Cattle market was quiet and nominally lower. The demand was limited, and transactions were confined to about 400 head.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

...

BEEF CATTLE—The Cattle market was utterly devoid of life, and the few sales reported indicate ...

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

All sales of grain are made on the basis of ... and report are made on the basis of winter (sic) storage, unless otherwise stated.

FLOUR—Received, 6,747 brls; shipped, 12,079 brls. The demand was fair, and prices were steady and unchanged. Sales were as follows: ...

...

CORN—Received, 28,180 bu; shipped, 18,565 bu. The market opened quiet and lower ...

...

BAGGING—There was some inquiry for Grain Bags, but sales from this lot were but a limited movement. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows: Stark A, 46c; Lewiston, 46c; Ludlow A, 45c; Fort Pitt, 44c; Ontario, 46c; Great Falls A, 44c; American A, 44c; Androscoggin, 44c; Burlap Bags, 4 bu, 22@24c; Gunnies, 16@18c.

CHEESE—The market for this article was without change in any essential particular. The demand continues fair ... The following are the current rates: New York Factory, ... Western Dairy ...

COAL—... the demand ...

...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

CLEARED—The propeller J. Bertschy cleared yesterday for Manistee. Her cargo consisted of sundries.

VESSEL TRANSFERS—In addition to the list of vessel transfers, published in THE TRIBUNE, a short time since, Messrs. Halsted & Latham, vessel agents and brokers of this city, have made the following sales:

Three-masted schooner, S. A. Wood, by Jonah Richards, of Manitowoc, to J. C. Lockwood, of Milan, Ohio, for $22,500 cash. The Wood's insurance ... was placed in commission in 1866, and classes A 1.

Schooner Atherton, by Gillet & King of Chicago, to Captain Frank Brown, of Cleveland, consideration $14,000.

Schooner Dispatch, by Carner & Kelsey, of Detroit, to Fitzgerald, Lovedall and McCulloch, of Chicago, for $9,365.

The following sales have transpired within the past few days at Detroit, and have not heretofore been reported:

Brig Starlight, E. Kanter to Thos. L. Parker, of Chicago. Consideration, $15,000.

Schooner W. W. Grant, Captain D. M. Foster to Geary & McNeilan, of Port Elgin, Lake Huron, $9,500 cash.

...

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

...

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

...

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

Ocean Freights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

...

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19.—Cotton market dull; sales unimportant, 26c for good ordinary. ...

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—In prints there has been a further ...

...

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.

...

Astrology.

YOUR FUTURE DESTINY.

MADAME ... the only really scientific Astrologist in the West, can be consulted at 140 Monroe st., near Clark. She unfolds the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future. Tells with regard to business, love and happiness, or misfortunes, and, of course, all the ... Ladies, $1; ... $2. Outline of life, by mail, $2. ...

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Nos. 1 and 4 MICHIGAN AV.

We have always on hand large stocks of BARLEY ... MALT ... at lowest market prices. ...

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO., Bond & Michigan-av.

WHEAT MALT.

We have always on hand a stock of prime No. 1 Wheat Malt, which we are prepared to sell at low rates.

Proposals.

TO

SALT AND LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

Proposals in writing will be received by the undersigned until April 1st, 1869, for the leasing for a term of years of the whole or ... of the lands ... East Saginaw ... Saginaw County.

...

ALZAMORA ... York City.

Auction Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

...

Window Pulleys.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS. ...

... AMERICAN ... PULLEY COMPANY, ...

Transportation.

Montreal Transportation Comp'y.

CANAL BASIN, MONTREAL, 30th January, 1869.

This Company will contract to receive on ship at Chicago ... and other heavy freight, and forward to Chicago or other Lake ports, with despatch.

They will also pass ... without charges, except as ...

Apply to HUGH McLENNAN & CO., Agents, Board of Trade, Chicago.

General Notices.

30,000 OFFICES UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—We prepare applications to have for Government positions ... For circular of instructions, address, with stamp,

WINCHESTER & HAYDEN, Washington, D.C.

Velocipede Wheels.

VELOCIPEDE WHEELS MANUFACTURED BY

S. N. BROWN & CO., Dayton, O.

They also make a prime article of Spokes and Hubs for light Carriage and Buggy Wheels. Send for price list.

Business Cards.

L. A. MILLBANK,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

Room 17, No. 104 East Madison-st.

Medical.

THE

KIDNEYS

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

THE BLADDER

is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the Muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz:

When generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca.

When of the abdomen, Ascites.

When of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND EXTRACT

BUCHU

IS DECIDEDLY ONE OF THE

BEST REMEDIES

FOR DISEASES OF THE

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsical Swellings, Rheumatism and Gouty Affections.

Under this head we have arranged DYSURIA, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; STRANGURY, or stopping of water; HEMATURIA, or bloody urine; GOUT AND RHEUMATISM OF THE KIDNEYS, without any change in quantity, but increase of color, or dark water.

It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery, or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by

Men, Women and Children.

Directions for Use and Diet Accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it appeared to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected, after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's Statement, he refers to the following Gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEVIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

AND MANY OTHERS, IF NECESSARY.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE, $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

ADDRESS

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Medical Cards.

A Vigorous Life.

DR. JAMES,

Office and private, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up stairs. Having been established ... before the public for nearly a quarter of a century. ...

...

84 and 86 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up stairs.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. Private and Chronic diseases in both sexes successfully treated. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge. If you think the writings of the greatest specialist of the present day worth reading. Ladies, send for descriptive circular of FEMALE REMEDIES, universally used by married ladies.

Address C. BIGELOW, M. D., P. O. Box ..., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—There is a party in Omaha, advertising himself as the celebrated Dr. Bigelow of Chicago. I never travel, nor give any one permission to use my reputation, and am the only Dr. Bigelow known through the press in the United States. Dr. C. BIGELOW, of Chicago.

Private Matters.

DR. CLARKE—the old established Dr. Clarke ...

... CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS ... Address letters Dr. CLARKE, No. 173 Clark-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend,

133 South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases, and effects permanent cures ...

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed ...

Private Consultation.

...

Dr. Bassett,

...

Special Notices.

Dr. Cheever's Patent Galvano-Electric Regenerator.

A scientific invention for arresting difficult and often fatal derangements of the procreative system, ... To be had of Dr. J. CHEEVER, ... Boston, Mass. ...

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

...

Tonic Stimulants.

...

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

...

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

...

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

...

Medical.

CONSUMPTION

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

For the Cure of DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL THE DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

For DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, ...

...

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for the Cure of Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,

is a derangement of the digestive functions, the immediate cause of which is found to be a diminished quantity of the gastric juice, or a vitiation of its quality. ...

...

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a Substitute for Calomel.

...

BREAD.

Its Manufacture in Chicago—C. L. Woodman's New Bakery.

A Model Establishment—New and Improved Machinery.

Bread for the Million.

Man does not live by bread alone, says the good Book, and though this is true enough, the fact remains that man eats a good deal of bread, as well as of other food. [illegible]

Chicago, increasing every year in importance and population, there is a man enterprising enough to invest money in such machinery and to reduce the manufacture of bread to an almost scientific basis. There is such a man, however, in the person of Mr. Charles L. Woodman.

Twenty-six years ago he went to learn the trade with his brother, in a small village in New Hampshire. [illegible]

It was opened yesterday.

It is a neat building of a pleasant exterior. Red brick neatly always looks well, especially when set off with such architectural knick-knacks. Two stories high, the building is substantially built, and intended to last. It is eighty feet square. [illegible]

[illegible]

ABOUT A KISS.

What an Unsuccessful Attempt to Kiss a Married Woman in Chicago Costs.

"A joy no wealth can buy;
A pair of pouting cherry lips
To kiss upon the sly."

Kissing "on the sly" is an excellent thing, provided the lady does not become offended; but it is questionable whether much satisfaction is derived from one kiss taken from one who resists all in her power. A young lady may endeavor to prevent her lover from tasting the honey on her lips, but she does it, generally, in such a way as to constrain him to the conclusion that by a little perseverance he will succeed. A middle-aged lady, especially if she be married and [illegible]

A Doctor L——, residing on the West Side, and a married man, became enamored of a Mrs. D——y, who called at his office, and tried to secure a kiss, but her efforts prevented him.

Justice Milliken presided at the Police Court yesterday forenoon, and there was an examination.

Two men, Dr. L——s and John D——y were charged with disorderly conduct.

[illegible]

The Justice. The doctor will be fined $15 and the other man $5.

The doctor paid his fine under protest, and Mr. D——y without saying a word.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Wasn't it a good concert? A stormy night; the new Farwell Hall completely filled; audience thoroughly appreciative, and made up very largely of connoisseurs and lovers of music, who instinctively caught the good points and, without insisting upon encores, rewarded the players with the most hearty plaudits; a programme not severely classical and without a suspicion of commonplace in it; the works of such men as Beethoven, Von Weber, Wagner and Chopin; and an orchestra which really did earnest, careful work, were the elements which entered into the composition of the third Symphony Concert. Wasn't it a good one? The programme, it seems to us, was selected with rare taste. It had something for all. There was the Fifth Symphony, that great, grand tone-poem, the very epitome of human life; fate and part of life conflict in the first movement; hope and repose in that trimmable second; the renewal of the conflict and the jubilant triumph of the final allegro, which picture before you such a vast [illegible]

[illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"La Belle Helene," on last evening, was the occasion of crowding the house of the Worrell Sisters. [illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

"The Woman of the World" makes her last appearance to-day at the Dearborn. [illegible]

OPERA HOUSE.

"Field of the Cloth of Gold" this afternoon and evening.

Amendments to the City Charter.

A Springfield special to the Journal of yesterday says: "Mr. Lawson to-day introduced another batch of amendments to the city charter of Chicago, which, with one exception, refer altogether to public matters. They contemplate a police pension fund, of which the President of the Board of Police and the Comptroller are to be trustees. This fund is to be made up by appropriating fifty cents per month from the salary of every policeman; by the deductions made on rewards given policemen for special services; by the proceeds of unclaimed stolen property; by the present Police Life and Health Insurance Fund; and by forfeitures of pay. [illegible]

Designating the Names of Streets.

We have had the pleasure recently of examining a new device invented by a gentleman of our city, for the purpose of indicating the names of streets upon the corner lamps. By this invention the names are painted in large white letters upon black metallic plates, placed upon the outside of the upper part of the lamp and thrown forward at an angle to reflect the gas light. The novel features of this plan are certainly very striking. [illegible]

We are glad to learn that the Board of Public Works, after carefully examining and testing this plan, has recommended its adoption by the Common Council, and we congratulate our citizens that in a short time we will have our streets so beautifully named as they are now shamefully neglected.

This plan is furnished by Alonzo Mason & Co., having their office at No. [illegible]

The Literary.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.

The New England Literary Association holds a public meeting in the chapel, corner of North Dearborn and White streets, next Monday evening. [illegible]

THE LOGICIANS.

The Logicians' Literary Society will hold a meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Caledonian Hall, above the Young Men's Library Association rooms. [illegible]

GARDEN CITY SOCIETY.

[illegible]

Arrest of a Burglar.

[illegible]

The Great Book Seizure.

[illegible]

Books at Auction.

[illegible]

PENITENTIARY LABOR.

Meeting of Workingmen Last Evening.

Addresses and Resolutions.

A mass meeting of workingmen was held in the Recorder's Court room last evening, for the purpose of protesting against the letting of the State Penitentiary convicts by contract. The attendance was very large. C. H. Ham presided, and John M. Farquhar and W. C. McClure acted as Secretaries.

Mr. Ham said the Penitentiary Commissioners were distributing the mechanical labor among the several trades represented, in order to equalize the effects of society, on the discharge of the criminals. [illegible]

A dispatch from Dr. Vaughan, at Springfield, was here read: "Buckmaster's bill has been killed in the House."

O. J. Mc Donnell, President of the Trades Assembly, said the workingmen should be combined more thoroughly. [illegible]

Mr. Gerracher, President of the Cooper's Union, next addressed the meeting. [illegible]

John M. Farquhar expressed his sentiments respecting convict labor in the printing business, giving the details of the defeat of its authors in the New York prisons. [illegible]

A. C. Cameron offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the workingmen of Chicago, in council assembled, hereby enter their protest against a return to the barbarous system sought to be renumerated at our State Penitentiary or a few political gamblers, by which the labor of the outlaw becomes a source of revenue to the contractor at the expense of the honest mechanic.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly denounce any scheme which ignores the object for which said Penitentiary has been erected viz.: the protection of society and the reformation of the criminal, and assert that any system which disregards their claims and seeks only to make the crime of the State a source of revenue is one repugnant to every Christian and humanitarian impulse.

Resolved, That we hereby cordially endorse the action of the Penitentiary Commissioners in their endeavors to improve the moral character of the convicts, and distributing their labor more equally between the different trades.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to every member of the Legislature of the State of Illinois.

Mr. Cameron explained at some length the effects of convict labor, and gave a review of his recent visit to Springfield.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Charles W. Pennington, alias Fred. W. Moore, and Augustus Wilson were charged before Justice Milliken, at the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, with obtaining money under false pretences. [illegible]

[illegible]

William McClellan, David McClellan, Adam Meyer, August Crum [illegible]

Michael Kennedy and Michael Sullivan were arraigned [illegible]

Some Time Ago a lot of grapevine roots were stolen from the nursery of John Bippus, No. 30 Meadow street. [illegible]

In the evening a large quantity of the poultry on exhibition was sold at auction, by the coop, to the highest bidder. [illegible]

Last Evening the police recovered nine ingots of copper and a small quantity of broken stereotype plate, which, it is supposed, were stolen. [illegible]

Hon. A. E. Alden, Mayor of Nashville, Tenn., and John H. Bulman, Esq., Auditor of that city, arrived in Chicago yesterday, and are at the Sherman House. They are here on business in the interest of Nashville, and will remain a few days.

[illegible]

All the Banks of this city will be closed on Monday, the 22d inst.—Washington's Birthday.

The Poultry Exhibition.

Yesterday was the closing day of the spring exhibition of the Northwestern Poultry Association, and, the regular premiums having been awarded, the proceedings consisted mainly of the sale [illegible]

Highwaymen Arrested.

[illegible]

Supposed Incendiarism.

[illegible]

Letter from Rev. Charles L. Baloh.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Permit me to add a short chapter to the history of the recent clerical controversy in this city. The public can now see only the Universalist council refused to receive the testimony with the customary solemnity of an oath. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES L. BALOH.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1869.

To the Chicago Board of Underwriters:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, your committee chosen to witness and direct the test trial of the "New Babcock Patent Fire Extinguisher," report: The test of the Extinguisher was severe. A pyramid of tar barrels with shavings saturated with coal oil, was permitted to burn in a strong wind until the flames had reached an intensity and volume apparently beyond the control of a score of such extinguishers. In less than three minutes the pyramid stood a charred mass and the fire completely extinguished with only three-fourths of the charge of one extinguisher.

Similar results followed the burning of a pile of dry goods boxes.

One noticeable fact your committee desire to give prominence to was the difficulty experienced in rekindling both the tar barrels and boxes. This we deem an important and valuable feature of the Extinguisher.

In view of the foregoing facts and experiments we heartily recommend the general introduction of this simple and powerful machine into buildings of every kind, believing its use will largely diminish losses by fire, and thus prove a great public utility.

It is further the deliberate opinion of your committee that its general use should be encouraged by some properly restricted plan of reducing rates of insurance where the extinguishers are introduced and subject to the control of watchmen employed on the premises.

S. M. MOORE,
ROBERT GRAHAM,
J. GOODWIN, JR.,
Committee.

The Underwriters below signed, witnessed the exhibition above referred to and endorse fully the report of the committee.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
J. P. [illegible]
JAMES L. ROSS.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the report of the committee, made to the Chicago Board of Underwriters, and adopted by them February 18, 1869.

ALFRED WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Palmer's Building.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Will you please inform some intelligent citizens who ought to know (but who do not), of what material Potter Palmer's new block, on the corner of State and Washington streets, is built. [illegible]

A SUBSCRIBER.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Verdict of Damages Against the Erie Railroad.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—In the case of Lloyd vs. the Erie Railway Company, a verdict of $15,000 was to-day rendered at Owego, for plaintiff, for injuries sustained by the accident at Carr Rock.

Libel Suit in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—The suit of John R. Lawrence, City Commissioner, against Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Daily Commercial for libel [illegible]

Southern Press Association.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—The Southern Press Association elected officers to-day [illegible]

The New York Canals.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Canal Board has been occupied during the past two days in hearing arguments with reference to the reduction of tolls.

A Servant Girl Parts Husband and Wife.

The Cleveland Herald of Monday says:

[illegible]

Love and Stocks.

"Pembroke" writes to the Cincinnati Gazette: "Some weeks ago there was a prominent operator, so the story goes, who had a lady friend of whom he was very fond. [illegible]

A Sister's Strange Revenge.

[From the Sacramento Union, Feb. 1.]

[illegible]

Amusing Instance of Ignorance in Bombay.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Times in an article on the Alabama treaty says: "The want of a definite basis of arbitration will probably prevent England and the United States settling. This point should be kept clearly in view in the event of offers for further negotiations. England now awaits proposals from America." The News continues: "We have done our best. We have gone to the verge of national humiliation to secure a settlement of the questions at issue. We shall now wait for propositions from the new administration under General Grant." It is admitted that the claims are a fair subject for friendly arbitration.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 19.

Steamships City of Paris and Russia arrived at 6:30 this morning. Steamship Pennsylvania arrived yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 19.

Steamship Cambria from New York arrived to-night.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

The report of the Springfield Republican that General Grant has tendered a Cabinet appointment to Mr. Colfax, and the latter has selected Mr. Defrees for the position, is credited by several leading politicians. Clasco's name is also mentioned in the same connection.

THE DARIEN CANAL PROJECT.

It is understood that the engineer appointed by the Darien Canal Company will leave soon to examine the Suez Canal and make estimates of the labor to be performed.

WALL STREET.

The great feature of Wall street to-day was the sudden change of the financial situation. The rate on call declined from seven to four and five per cent among stock brokers, while a the government bond market loans were made at two per cent. This extreme ease is partly attributed to the course of domestic exchange, which has been in favor of New York for some days and to the active demand for foreign exchange. Governments were in good demand. There is an inclination among foreign bankers to export 67's, the older bonds having become scarce and dearer. [illegible]

DISCHARGE OF CUSTOM HOUSE CLERKS.

About seventy clerks in the various departments of the Custom House were removed to-day. An equal number will be decapitated.

STEAMSHIP RACE.

Over $100,000 were wagered in private bets in the race between the Russia and the City of Paris.

THE BOUNTY FRAUDS.

The friends of Colonel Herman to-day made a formal offer of compromise in the bounty fraud case, but it was not accepted. Herman is still concealed. Five hundred swindled soldiers waited around the court room this morning to greet him.

FREIGHT COMPETITION.

Active competition in the freight business has been commenced by the rival railways. Freights ordinarily one dollar and seventy cents per hundred were taken to-day for forty cents.

LARGE WHISKEY SEIZURE.

One thousand barrels of whiskey were seized yesterday by Revenue Inspectors, on its arrival in this city, from Chicago, no brands being on the heads as required by Collector Shook, in addition to the usual stamp.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUD.

County Clerk Loew still refuses to produce to the Congressional Committee the naturalization papers filed in his office, on the plea that he would violate his oath in so doing.

CUBA.

The Insurrectionists and their Political Government—Portuguese—Plantations Burned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Advices from Cuba from an American connected with the revolutionists [illegible]

[illegible]

DES MOINES.

Incendiary Fires—Reward Offered for the Arrest of the Perpetrators—Progress on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 19.

Another bold attempt at burning the city was made last night, about 11 o'clock, by firing the saloon of Shaffer, on Third street. [illegible]

Track-laying has again begun again on the western end of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]

DETROIT.

Steamer Sunk—Court Matters—A Prisoner Makes a Desperate Attempt to Escape.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.

The steamer N. N. Rice was partially sunk at her dock last night, caused by the careless action of one of the hands leaving the feed-pipe open. She is being rapidly pumped out.

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Clem Murder Trial—Adjournment of the Editorial Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The Clem murder trial is progressing satisfactorily. Mrs. Clem, the defendant, is breaking rapidly, and was taken ill during the trial to-day, and had to be removed from the room.

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

Political Meeting at Atlanta Broken Up—Revenue Seizures.

ATLANTA, Feb. 19.—[illegible]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

British Columbia Rejects Confederation with Canada—Female Immigration Wanted—A Shock of Earthquake—Excitement Concerning the White Pine Gold Regions—Railroad Enterprise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The Legislature of British Columbia, after a long debate, declared against confederation. [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The excitement [illegible]

[illegible]

PEORIA.

The Wine-Growers' Banquet—A Woman Sentenced for Manslaughter.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 19.—The Illinois Grape-growing and Wine-making Association met in Parmely's Hall, yesterday. Judge H. M. Wead, of Peoria, was called to the chair. [illegible]

Louisa McNeil was found guilty of manslaughter, this morning, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fourteen years.

ST. LOUIS.

Fatal Fall from a Scaffolding—Costly Residence Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Four men, named Harry Lee, Dan'l Herman, Frank Melloy and — Hoover, while painting the east wall of the Central Police Station, to-day, were precipitated from a scaffold, suspended from the roof, and Lee and Lee were so severely injured that they have since died. Hoover and Heffermann caught on a balcony, about fifteen feet below the balcony, and were not much hurt. [illegible]

The fine residence of E. W. Fox, at Oakland, about twelve miles from here, was burned to-day. Loss, about $25,000. Insured.

MEMPHIS.

Fire—A Forger in Custody—Summary Justice Meted out to a Murderer.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—A fire last night destroyed three houses on Casey's set. Loss $10,000; partially insured. The flames spread so rapidly in one house that the occupants barely escaped with their lives.

Thomas H. Leonard, ex-county trustee, who was arrested in New York a few days since charged with forging County Coupons to the amount of $15,000, arrived here to-day and was lodged in jail.

John Davis, shot by the Arkansas militiaman at Marion City, Ark., on Saturday, died on Monday. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested by the militia, tried by Court Martial on Tuesday, convicted and shot on Wednesday.

Lynch Law in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19.—The body of the negro Copestead, who was taken from jail at Murfreesboro some weeks ago by a band of masked men, was found yesterday in Stone River, near that place. A rope around his neck indicated that he had been hanged. It was doubted, at the time, whether friends or enemies took him from jail.

Railroad Enterprise.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—The New Albany, Mount Carmel & St. Louis Air Line Railroad Company was fully organized at New Albany to-day by the election of Augustus Bradley, President; Dr. E. Newland, Vice President; Geo. Lyman, Secretary. $30,000 was subscribed on the spot. The route will be surveyed immediately.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Two often a cold is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent cough or cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary be taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all druggists.

[illegible]

Important Notice—The Havana Lottery.—As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba was to be abolished, we have been authorized by the Administration of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these reports.
TAYLOR & Co., 16 Wall street.

Hamilton & Hoadley, 133 Lake Street, [illegible] Great bargains can be had for the next 30 days.

A pain in left chest and under the shoulder blade indicates catarrh. [illegible] You can try it free at 165 South Clark street, Chicago. Private rooms.

DIED.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

Household Goods,

Carpets, Picture Frames, Crockery, Glass, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, February 20, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 PIANO FORTES

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

15 Piano Fortes,

Consisting of Gallda, Brackets, Hallet & Davis, and Chickering, of Boston, and Steinway, of New York, and other celebrated makers—all new instruments. Also,

10 Second-Hand Piano Fortes,

Of favorably known makes. Sale peremptory.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

DRY GOODS,

Ready made Clothing, Dress Goods, Prints, Brown Bleached Muslins, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Fur Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF

VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS,

Seized by the Government. This magnificent collection, comprising the finest collection of Rare and Costly Books ever brought to Chicago, will be disposed of by public auction, commencing on

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24TH,

And following days, at the store in Portland Block, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Saturday, Feb 20, at 10 a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

10 very fine PARLOR SUITS, in Terry and Hair Cloth.

17 doz. Pebbles Hall Hat Racks.

Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Silver-plated Ware.

Also, 20 crates John Edwards' best selected Crockery.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY H. ALEXANDER & SONS,

NEW AUCTION HOUSE,

176 LAKE-ST.

Regular Sales on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Auction Room.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

BY W. B. LANGLEY. AT AUCTION.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE, [illegible]

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Large and small express [illegible]

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Dock, north side Stowell slip, [illegible] S. E. HAVEN, No. 14 Lombard Block.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20,

TWO PERFORMANCES!

SECOND MATINEE.

TWELFTH NIGHT of the great Extravaganza,

The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

[illegible]

Evening at 8 o'clock—Open at 7. Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Gallery, 50 cents.

Additional Extraordinary Special Features. [illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE WORRELL SISTERS.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

BARBE BLEUE.

Saturday night

BELLE HELENE

and CROSSING THE LINE.

A BILL OF MIRTH. Monday the GRAND DUCHESS.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Manager.

This Saturday evening, Feb. 20, at 7½, also at the Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock, last representations of the

WOMAN OF THE WORLD,

To conclude with the [illegible]

Monday evening benefit of HARRY CRISP. Tuesday first time in Chicago, after careful preparation, Chas. Reade's

WHITE LIES.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

BENEFIT OF SAM SHARPLEY

This afternoon and to-night. The best bill of the season.

Harry Macarthy and Lottie Estelle.

Concluding with the Great Burlesque

The Field of the Cloth of Gold!

LIBRARY HALL.

Monday Evening, Feb 15,

Every night and SATURDAY MATINEE.

ARLINGTON MINSTRELS.

$100 IN GREENBACKS GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Programme changed twice a week.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

IMMENSE NOVELTY.

First appearance of

Sam. Collyer and his Two Sons;

Miss Celia Morley, Operatic Vocalist; Miss Augusta Waltz, Premiere Danseuse; Miss Eva Stanley, Ballad Singer; Beautiful Ballet, Le Jockey, in conjunction with our powerful company, the largest in the world. The best bill ever presented. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS.—Pamphlet published and for sale (25 cents) by WESTERN NEWS CO., Reynolds' Block, Chicago, by Prof. McCOY, of Crosby's Opera House. [illegible]

Business Chances.

A VALUABLE LEASE of a three-story brick building and fixtures, with first-class stock of groceries for sale, with or without one year's lease. [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD HALL for sale, containing four Phelan & Collender American tables. [illegible]

A WELL-ESTABLISHED TEA STORE for sale, in a city of 15,000 inhabitants. [illegible]

A FINE DENTAL OFFICE and practice for sale, in a first-class location, with furniture and fixtures. [illegible]

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY for sale. [illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE STORE for sale. [illegible]

CASH FOR SECOND HAND FURNITURE. [illegible]

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON for sale. Apply at [illegible]

DRY GOODS STORE to rent, in the city of Galesburg. [illegible]

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY STORE, on the West Side, for sale, at a bargain. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several fine flour mills, both steam and water. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS SALOON for sale, splendid location, with a valuable lease. [illegible]

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to buy a tin and stove store, in the best locality of the city. [illegible]

GANO'S PATENT BAG HOLDER for Ohio for sale. [illegible]

I OFFER A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION (permanent) and good salary to a reliable man [illegible]

MILL for sale—A good water-power mill [illegible]

MILL for sale, with three run of stones, in a good wheat country. [illegible]

ONE FOUR-STORY BRICK FLOURING MILL, steam engine and boiler, all complete, [illegible]

ONE-HALF INTEREST in a good hotel in Chicago for sale. [illegible]

PLANING MILL, SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY for sale. [illegible]

PROPELLERS ADRIATIC AND EQUATOR for sale. Apply to S. T. WERTS, [illegible]

RARE CHANCE for sale, one-half interest in a hotel, [illegible] CLAPLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

SALOON near the Custom House, for sale, with lease, license, stock and fixtures. [illegible]

STEAM FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for sale, known as Pratt's Mill, St. Peter, Minn. [illegible]

SPLENDID VESSEL for sale—The new and staunch bark [illegible] Inquire of JAMES A. WHITTAKER, [illegible]

THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST in the stock, tools, fixtures, &c., of a furnace, stove, tin, copper and sheet iron store and shop. [illegible]

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY for sale. [illegible]

WOOLLEN FACTORY for sale. The Quincy Woollen Factory, [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the manufacture of [illegible] G. DANFORD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

PARTNER—Wanted—A young man or lady, with $2,000, to take a position as clerk in a dry goods and clothing store, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000 cash, in a manufactory, with steam power, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A man with $4,000 cash, to go into the drug business. Address C. D., Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—A good business man with small capital, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—An experienced man, with capital of $1,000 to $3,000, in a well-established commission business. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—An excellent opportunity is offered to a good business man [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $300 to $500 to take a half interest in a profitable and permanent manufacturing business. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $25,000 to [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $8,000 cash, to start a branch store in this city. [illegible]

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—Real estate—$50,000 in good [illegible] L. P. COATES, 122 Clark-st., Room 29.

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—The new house where I reside, on Warren-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on Twenty-fifth-st., [illegible] PHILLIPS & FOSKETT, 13 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A nearly new frame cottage house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade for acre property near city limits—Two buildings on leased lots, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three new marble front houses of 12 rooms, all modern improvements, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Desirable residences for a few days. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two nearly new two-story and basement brick houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Park-av., adjoining Union Park, a block of 5 new first-class 2-story and basement houses, [illegible] A. H. WING & CO., 61 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—Cottage, lot and furniture, cheap. Monthly payments. Address WILLIAMS, care of Carrier No. 31.

FOR SALE—A frame cottage house of 6 rooms, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—A large building centrally located, and well adapted for manufacturing purposes. For further particulars apply on the premises, 56 Illinois-st., Chicago, Ill.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—96x171 feet on State-st. between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., to a 40-foot court with a three story building. [illegible]

100 feet on Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

[illegible] on State-st., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.

[illegible] on State-st., between Egan-av and Forty-first-st.

5 acres on Division-st., near Wicker Park.

ADOLPH LOEB, Real Estate Agent, No. 51 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—Good lots on Alexander, Twenty-third, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-fifth, Kossuth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—1 acre, Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-third-st. Choice. [illegible] M. C. KELLAY, 157½ Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Lots on Mitchell-st., east of Reuben, [illegible] EDWIN A. RICE & Co., 125 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—Or Lease—In Evanston, by the Northwestern University, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, lot 50x [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash and Michigan-avs. [illegible] A. H. WING & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap lots on West Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Harrison-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two lots at the new depot [illegible] CLAPLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—200 desirable building lots [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash, Michigan-avs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., two good lots, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, [illegible]

FOR SALE—5-acre block, near new station, [illegible] CLAPLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Two acres west of the city, [illegible] J. CLARKSON, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st., have 5 acres, near Stock Yards, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Acre Property—10 acres in [illegible] GOODWILLIE, 163 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—The best bargain to be had is [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Park-av., adjoining Union Park, [illegible] WING & CO., 61 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Six lots on West Washington-st., west of limits. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On long time, the cheapest lot [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—20-acre tract at a bargain. North of car-works. Only $1,200 per acre. CLAPLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 80x120 feet, southwest corner of Pine and Indiana-sts. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st., offer a great bargain in acre property, at Englewood, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lake Shore front lot, 50x175, on Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 60x124 feet, southeast corner of Washington and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Six acres on Lake-st., one and a half miles west of limits, for $2,500 per acre. [illegible] TOMBLIN & Bro.

FOR SALE—Acre property near the boulevard; also a new subdivision of large dry lots, near the Stock Yards, at a fair figure. G. DANFORD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Choice lot 25x120, on Tyler-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., south front. Cheap, and on easy terms. J. W. LUSK, 19 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—5 acres of land on Wentworth-av., opposite Rock Island carshops. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first sts., 50x166, east front. These lots front on an 80-foot street. A. H. WING & CO., 61 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—80 acres northwest of city, at $150 per acre. 10 acres on Lake-st., west of limits, at $1,000 per acre. [illegible] CLAPLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Acre Property—10 acres on northeast corner of Wallace and Fifty-first-sts., near Rock Island car-shops. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lots on West Adams and Wilcox-sts., west of railroad track. Cheapest in market. R. S. ALBIN, 40 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Four lots on State-st., and eight lots on Wabash-av., near Fifty-second-st., if taken immediately. J. H. KEELER, 150 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Beautiful property by the acre, north of Park and Kankakee-av. Cheap and desirable investment. Terms favorable. Apply to TUCKER & RICHIE, No. 5 Major Block.

FOR SALE—80 acres of land, near Milwaukee Plank-road, about two and a half miles from city limits. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or [illegible]—Two lots near Central Park, [illegible] East Harrison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A farm of 640 acres, 30 miles south of the city, between Kankakee City and Wilmington, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A handsome house, and grounds, laid out with much care for a country residence, [illegible] Geneva, county seat of Kane County. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Improved Farm—Now is your time to buy or exchange property in or near the city, for a nice farm of 160 acres, [illegible] Address HENRY, Tribune office.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 4 to 50-horse; Fay's Planing Machines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A lot of machinists' tools, nearly new, engine lathes, upright drills, [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Machinery—[illegible] Smith's celebrated patent wood-working machinery. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stationary and portable steam engines, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25-horse power. [illegible] A. N. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—Patent combination elevator basket. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—One 15-horse power upright engine, with Judson Governor Pump, &c. Will trade for good property. L. HOGGES, Everett House.

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A No. 1 electrotype finisher, one who understands his work thoroughly. Apply at Room 4, [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen—To sell the new Nelson Safety Hand Lamp. [illegible] G. R. STAFFORD & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class brass founder. WALWORTH, TWOHIG & FUQUA, [illegible] Lake-st.

WANTED—An experienced cook, with good references. [illegible] Apply at 180 Monroe-st.

WANTED—City solicitors and country agents, wanted by Security Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. Very liberal terms to first-class men. C. R. NASH, General Agt., 100 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A canvasser for the city. J. F. MORRILL & CO., 133 State-st.

WANTED—Two good wagon makers, single men preferred. No tools required. Inquire at J. M. RALPH'S Harness Shop, No. 194 State-st.

WANTED—A man to pack paper hangings, one who understands the business preferred. F. G. L. FAXON & CO., 74 and 76 Lake-st.

WANTED—Six good Lathers, at 1474 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A blacksmith competent for horse-shoeing and general jobbing. Apply to F. B. SPONNER, Agent, Wigwam Building, corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—Salesmen of all kinds and sexes. None for the city. I will pay all your expenses to Chicago and return if you don't succeed. [illegible] A. MASSEY.

WANTED—A smart, energetic young man, who can speak German, in a book store, and one who understands the business. Apply at 121 North Clark-st.

WANTED—Two experienced canvassers for advertisements. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Room 4, No. 25 Randolph-st.

WANTED—For our own house, three experienced and two inexperienced salesmen, to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given. Inquire at BOSTWICK'S, over 122 and 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Prescription drug clerk, one who speaks and reads German and English, and thoroughly understands the business. Apply at [illegible]. No others need apply. [illegible] North Clark-st.

WANTED—300 laborers to go down upon South Pacific Railroad. Highest wages paid, and steady work guaranteed. Apply to C. C. HOLMES, 73 Clark-st., Room 4, Agent for the company.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Men, men, wanting situations, and those wanting help, should apply at 128 East Washington-st., Room 9. Only general Employment Office in the city. Correspondents send 10 cents for reply.

Wanted—Female Help.

House Servants.

WANTED—A girl. Must be a good cook. Three in family, no children, at 341 Indiana-st.

WANTED—Two girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and one for second work, German preferred. Call at 645 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A housekeeper to superintend the household of a widower. Family small, and duties very light. A good home guaranteed. A young widow preferred. Address M. MILLER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A good servant girl in a small family. Apply at 1477 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A good strong girl to do general housework. One not afraid to work will receive good wages. Apply at 82 South Green-st., between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—Girls, girls, girls. 25 German, Norwegian and American girls, for private families, at 101 East Washington-st., Room 37, up stairs.

WANTED—Good girls for good situations in and out of the city. Hotel and boarding-houses can always be supplied with the most reliable help, at the Chicago Information Office, Room 5, No. 19 South Clark-st. HUNTER & WOODD.

WANTED—Two experienced and competent dining room girls. None other need apply, at St. Charles Hotel, 210 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A good German or English girl. Must be a thorough cook, and good washer and ironer. No Irish need apply. Apply at [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Watches, &c., all kinds of old gold, silver, cash, watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, coin, pistols, musical instruments. Highest price paid in cash, at BARTLETT'S, 223 East Madison-st., a few doors east of Market-st.

WANTED—Second-hand furniture. Cash will be paid for all kinds of carpets and furniture. Address J. H. PETERS, Post office.

WANTED—To exchange for a stock of goods suitable for country trade, improved or unimproved property, desirably located, in Wisconsin. Address B. G., Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—Six boys, from the age of 10 to 16, can be taken in the family of [illegible]

WANTED—A line of sample goods to sell on commission, by a traveller. Address J. Commercial Traveller, Tribune office.

WANTED—Canvassers of both sexes, and travelling men who think there is money to be made. [illegible] A. VAN, 138 South Clark-st., Room 4, up stairs.

WANTED—A party having a new principle of steam boiler and engine of simple construction, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a bank charter for savings or commercial business. Call, or address Rooms 12 and 13, McCormick Building.

WANTED—A two-story brick basement house, or frame, valued at about $5,000 or $6,000. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Hardware store—Those having one to sell located in a town of 3,000 inhabitants, or thereabouts, [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange farms and unimproved lands for merchandise. [illegible] DAVIS & HILTON, [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies desirous of a competent dressmaker, also good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine, will address [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Brick house 446 Wabash-av., furnished or unfurnished. Possession 1st of May. Inquire of R. WHEELER, 132 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building.

TO RENT—Two-story and basement house, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., 280 Wabash-av. Apply at 192 Lake-st., Rooms 5 or 6.

TO RENT—By Kramer Bros., Uhlich's Block, Room 2: House No. 148 North Dearborn-st., $50 per month.

TO RENT—March 1, house 51 Wabpansee-av. Hot and cold water, gas, bath room, &c. Inquire of BALDING BROS & CO., 30 Lake-st.

TO RENT—House of eight rooms, and furniture for sale or exchange for a lot. Furniture all in good order. Worth $1,500 to $1,800. Address [illegible] J. D. MACKIE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room furnished, without board, suitable for two or more gentlemen. Also single room. Apply at [illegible] State-st.

TO RENT—Newly furnished and very neat rooms, conveniently located in brick block, 63 Monroe-st., near State. Apply at Room 18.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Desk room in office. Also limited space on first floor for storage only. Enquire at 42 South Water-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—A new-ly furnished suite of rooms will be sold at a bargain, as owner must leave the city. Apply at 89 and 90 Dearborn-st., Speed's Block.

TO RENT—Furnished front room with bed room off on second floor. Will be kept in order and gas furnished. Price, $20 per month. Inquire at the door No. 91 East Adams-st., between State and Clark.

TO RENT—Rooms and offices in McCarthy's building, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts. Apply at 21 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms suitable for keeping house, to man and wife, on the West Side. Inquire at 93 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The elegant store Nos. 64 and 66 Michigan-av., formerly occupied by Partridge & Smith, dry goods jobbers. Said store is 41 feet wide by 130 feet deep, five stories and basement. Inquire of PARTRIDGE & SMITH.

TO RENT—Offices in basement, second and third stories, of Mechanics' Building, 184 and 186 Washington-st. Inquire at 184 and 186 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Second story No. 37 Washington-st. Good light, best business or offices. Apply to PETER KELLER, on the premises.

TO RENT—The third and fifth floors of 43 South Water-st. Inquire at 43 South Water-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A large hall, formerly Concordia Hall, No. 329 Main, Randolph-st., very suitable for lodges. Apply to J. GUNZENHAUSER, Real Estate Agent, 151 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—From March 1, cheap, second, third, fourth and fifth lofts suitable for any light [illegible] J. L. WATSON & CO.

TO RENT—[illegible] No. 69 Randolph-st. [illegible] No. 14 Lombard Block.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Three furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping, for a small family. Address Mrs. M. A. M., Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A large double building for manufacturing purposes. Must be well lighted. Parties having to let such premises, and are willing to give from 5 to 10 years' lease, will please address MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 5604, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent—A store and basement, either on Lake-st., east of Clark, on Wabash-av. or State-st. Address B 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A grist and flouring mill, in a good location, for one year, with the privilege of buying. Address L F D, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent—A loft, 2d story of about 2,000 square feet, fronting, or running to the South Side, for a term of years, commencing on or before May 1, 1869. Address GEO. CHISHOLM, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Desk room in an office, in a suitable locality for the house renting business. Address BENTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage house of 6 or 7 rooms, within a mile of Court House. Reasonable rent, [illegible] J. B. WIGGINS, No. 8 South Clark-st.

Pianos.

FOR SALE—A fine-toned 7-octave rosewood piano, in perfect order, one of the latest style. Will be sold for a low price. [illegible]

FOR SALE—And To Rent—New and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs. [illegible] WM. CABLER.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—[illegible] oval whiffletrees. [illegible] LOVE, Avery, Mich.

FOR SALE—Shelves [illegible] handsome new [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To Millers—By a good practical miller. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good baker, a man from Virginia. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—For two men, [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—A young German [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As gardener or coachman. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, [illegible]

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two respectable girls who have lately came from the East, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a smart Protestant girl [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—For girls with references. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Protestant girl, as cook in a first-class family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A dressmaker, from New York City, [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECIPE BOOK. [illegible] G. R. STANFORD & CO., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell THE SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, a work descriptive of Washington City. [illegible] JONES, JUNKIN & CO., 167 South Clark st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS of THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "American Knitting Machine." [illegible] AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, [illegible] GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "Good [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,000 to $3,000 a year—[illegible] LOUIS COMPANY, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN STEEL NEEDLE [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week paid to male or female [illegible] W. CHAPPELL, 27 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—A suite of three pleasant unfurnished rooms, on first floor, suitable for a family, who can live in first-class style; also single room.

40 Monroe-st., near Wabash-av.—Two sleeping rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen, with good board. Also other rooms.

43 East Harrison-st., near Wabash-av.—Small, furnished room with board, for $12 per week for two gentlemen or a man and wife.

47 Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.—One suite of furnished rooms, with first class board. Also, one single room, and a few day boarders.

78 Superior-st.—Good board and pleasant rooms in a Christian family for [illegible] Terms moderate.

84 Adams st.—Pleasant rooms, with [illegible]

88 Douglas-place, Cottage Grove, [illegible]

103 North Dearborn-st.—Two [illegible]

103 Third av., second house from [illegible]

110 North Dearborn-st.—A large furnished back parlor, [illegible]

112 Adams-st.—One finely furnished [illegible]

139 North Dearborn-st.—A [illegible]

162 State-st.—Furnished rooms [illegible]

215 East Lake-st.—A few day [illegible]

366 [illegible]-st.—Pleasant rooms [illegible]

283 West Randolph st., [illegible]

370 State-st.—Wanted, gentleman [illegible]

462 Washington-st.—Two front [illegible]

HUBBARD COURT, corner of [illegible]

TWO handsomely furnished [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a young lady [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—A gentleman [illegible]

PERSONAL—[illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON.

General Grant's Independent Cabinet Views.

Satisfactory Assurances as to its Composition Given.

Important Additions to the List of those Counted Out.

Prospects of the Treaties with Great Britain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec 21.

GRANT'S INDEPENDENT CHOICE OF HIS CABINET.

It is becoming more clear, with each passing day, that General Grant will not submit to the dictation of anybody in the matter of choosing a Cabinet. He is going back to the policy of the early days of the republic in this respect. He says the duty of the Cabinet is to aid the President, and, therefore, the President should be allowed to select his own counsellors, subject, of course, to the approval of the Senate. He does not think it either wise or proper to call in the members of the Senate and the House, individually, to ask their advice, but will, at the proper time, after his inauguration, in the way marked out by the constitution, ask the advice and consent of the Senate by submitting the names of those whom he has selected. He said, yesterday, that he had given due heed to all suggestions, and that he had endeavored to properly weigh what has been said to him in favor of or in opposition to individuals who had been named in connection with the Cabinet, and should choose his advisers with a sincere purpose, to serve the country to the best of his ability, and he trusted that they would prove acceptable to the party by which he had been elected President. He had taken counsel with some of his friends, and was entirely willing to hear what anybody had to say on the subject. He remarked, with a good natured smile, however, as if some callers were more anxious to learn his views than to communicate their own—readier to hear what he thought of this or that man than to tell him what they thought the country would hold him responsible for the manner in which he executes his duties as President, and, though he would willingly consider the opinion of prominent men within the party, he must, after all, rely finally upon his own judgment in making these Cabinet selections. He takes this course for no other reason that he believes it the wisest and most advisable, and he thinks that it will result in administration acting as a unit in carrying out the will of the people as expressed through the law-making branch of the government. It may be said that, so far as known, every public man who calls on the General is pleased with his way of putting things. Senators Chandler, Schurz and Cameron are among the Radical Republicans who have recently talked with him at length, and they declare themselves satisfied with the views he expressed in conversation. He gives no indication as to the construction of his Cabinet, but occasionally speaks of persons in such a way as to warrant the inference on the part of his hearers that they will not be invited to seats therein. It was mentioned, the other day, that Senators Wade, Wilson and Sumner might be counted out of the possible selections, and there is now pretty good reason for including in the same mess Morley, Adams, Hawley, Conness, Defrees, Creswell, Curtis and Forney. Some shrewd observers think Governor Boutwell may also be counted out, but I am not so clear about that, though Mr. Hooper is just now in favor of Eastern men for the Treasury Department.

THE CENSUS.

In connection with the investigation of Garfield's committee on the next census the Chairman has addressed letters to the various government departments, marking wherein the last census seemed to be deficient, for a special opportunity afforded by their work enabled them to judge. The report of the Agricultural Department covers considerable ground. It states that neither the average of timber nor of various crops has ever been obtained. It suggests the importance of having separate statistics of winter and spring wheat, and also that the average of corn, roots, field peas and winter rye for garden should be entered by themselves. Loss by disease of farm animals has been estimated by the department to approximate $30,000,000 per year, and the propriety of gathering information on that subject is mentioned. He also thought it desirable to collect figures showing the ravages of insects upon fruit, grain and cotton crops. The average of orchards and vineyards is also asked for, as is information regarding new crops lately introduced in the South.

THE TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN

will be considered by the Senate, in executive session, this week. The protocol for a citizenship treaty will probably be ratified without much opposition. The San Juan boundary treaty is to be strongly opposed by the Senators from the Pacific slope, and perhaps some others. They hold that the treaty of 1846 is explicit; that we ought to stand for our rights under it, and that we should go to war rather than admit the claim on which this treaty is furnished. The Alabama claims treaty is not likely to find a dozen—perhaps not half a dozen—supporters in the whole Senate. Mr. Sumner will try to get an executive session to-morrow for its consideration. He intends about half an hour to explain his views against it, and thinks it may easily be disposed of in a couple of hours.

THE GEORGIA CASE

will not be acted on in the House until the last of this week or the first of next week. The probabilities are that the Reconstruction Committee will report against the right of the State to be represented in the House, and that the vote on their report will be delayed till about Tuesday of next week, when it is likely to be sustained by the House. The five members now holding seats will not, however, be turned out, but the Clerk will take the adoption of the report as instruction for his government, and will not call the State of Georgia in organizing the next House. Should such report be made and sustained it is pretty certain that no Representatives from this State will get into the next Congress till a very material change takes place in the condition of things down there.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE BILL.

The full text of the bill restricting and regulating the franking privilege, which went to the President for his signature on Saturday, is as follows:

"Be it enacted etc., That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the government, member of Congress, or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege, to transfer the privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon the matter franked, and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked by the written signature of the person entitled by law to exercise the said privilege shall be charged with the rates of postage which are now, or may be hereafter, established by law."

INVITATION TO MR. JOHNSON.

The Democratic Council of Baltimore has tendered Mr. Johnson the hospitalities of that city after he is turned out of the White House, and a committee of half a dozen members will be over here to-morrow to do the thing up formally.

CHARTER ELECTION.

The Georgetown charter election for Mayor and Aldermen takes place to-morrow. There are two tickets in the field, and the canvass last week was quite animated. The Republicans expect to carry the day for Mayor.

INCREASED PAY FOR THE CLERKS.

All the Sunday papers of Washington have articles advocating the clerks' twenty per cent extra compensation, and a grand rally will probably be made to-morrow to push it through the House.

THE NAVAL BILL,

which went to the President yesterday for his signature, contained a section continuing the office of Naval Judge Advocate General till next July, when it is to be peremptorily abolished.

A CONVICT QUICKLY PARDONED.

The stationery Dempsey, sentenced to fine and imprisonment by Judge Fisher on Friday afternoon, was pardoned by the President on Saturday, as soon as the application reached him.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

The various Republican clubs of this city and Georgetown are to have a torchlight procession to-morrow evening, in honor of Washington's birthday.

ACCIDENT TO A SENATOR.

Senator Saulsbury met with an accident, last night, by which he was thrown down and got his leg broken.

THE OSAGE TREATY.

Advocates of the Osage treaty are talking as if they expected the Senate to act upon it during the coming week. Parties opposing it have the affidavits of persons who were in the room of the Senate Committee on Public Lands after the character of the treaty had been exposed, setting forth that Senator Pomeroy declared that, at some time, in executive session, when the Senators were tired and the Senate was thin, he would call it up and put it through.

HONOR TO GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Boys in Blue have consolidated into three brigades, and will parade to-morrow night a torchlight procession in honor of Grant and Colfax.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

The action of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who have resolved to recommend the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty, has not met with a corresponding unanimity in other Senators. The report had not been laid before the Senate in executive session, and hence members are not officially advised of the conclusions of the Committee, but they are generally not yet officially advised of the proceedings upon which the committee based their conclusions. It is said by some of the Senators that the discussion of the report on some important questions would occupy more time than the Senate could bestow upon it, considering the advanced period of the session and the importance of legislative business to be transacted; therefore, it is probable that the consideration of the treaty will be deferred until the next session of Congress.

IMMENSE LAND GRANT.

The largest patent for land granted for many years, and giving the people the railroads, was signed by authority of the President yesterday in favor of Jas. F. Joy for 113,472 acres of Cherokee neutral lands.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

A despatch to a New York paper gives some further facts in relation to the action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider the Alabama Claims Treaty, in addition to our Washington despatch of the 18th. It says:

"Senator Sumner opened a discussion on the subject in which he declared his unqualified opposition to the letter and spirit of the document, and he reviewed the whole question [illegible] principle which he had laid down as a basis of settlement of the pending questions [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

EUROPE.

France.

FRENCH PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

A frigate has been ordered [illegible] the interests of French citizens [illegible]

Austria.

AN APPALLING [illegible]

A terrible disaster occurred [illegible] frigate Radetsky, while [illegible] An explosion took place [illegible] [illegible] of the crew were instantly killed and drowned.

Spain.

[illegible]

The iron-clad Vitoria [illegible] for Havana.

By a recent decree of the [illegible] restrictions are removed [illegible] mercial brokers in the islands [illegible] Rico.

England.

[illegible]

The steamer Duran, from [illegible] men, has arrived.

INDIANA.

The Election in the [illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Indiana Legislature.

[illegible]

FIRES.

Detroit Glass Works—[illegible] tory in Evansville—[illegible] Philadelphia.

[illegible]

CUBA.

Money Expected—Senate—Hearings—Progress of [illegible]—Amnesty Proclamation.

[illegible]

Arrival of Troops—Large [illegible] per Money Grant.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

The Southwest Pacific Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to [illegible]

[illegible]